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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1872. NO. 13.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for holding mass meetings at the following times and places in Western Pennsylvania:

At Erie, September 21st; Hon. Henry Wilson.

At Uniontown, September 21st; Gen. E. F. Noyes, Hon. Lemuel Todd.

At Rafferty Lake, Mercer county, September 21st; Gov. L. Fairchild, Hon. G. W. Scofield.

At Parker's Landing, September 23d; Hon. Thomas Howard, Capt. A. W. Norris.

At Indiana, September 24th; Gen. E. F. Noyes.

At Tionesta, September 24th; Hon. G. W. Scofield, Hon. C. B. Curtis.

At Mercer, September 24th; Gen. Adam E. King.

At Tidioute, September 24th; Hon. Thomas Howard, Capt. A. W. Norris.

At Clearfield, September 25th; Col. Clark E. Carr, Hon. John Williamson.

At Emporium, September 25th; Hon. W. H. Jessup, Capt. C. J. Arms.

At Oil City, September 25th; Hon. Thomas Howard, Capt. A. W. Norris.

At Beaver, September 25th; Henry O'Conner, Gen. Adam E. King.

At Franklin, September 26th; Hon. Thomas Howard, Capt. A. W. Norris.

At Connellsville, September 24th; Gen. Harry White.

At Pittsburgh, September 26th; Hon. G. W. Scofield, Henry O'Conner.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Private Property at Sea in Time of War.

BERLIN, September 20.—During the recent meeting of the Emperors here the subject of the inviolability of private property at sea in time of war was considered by Prince Gortschakoff, Count Andrassy and Prince Bismarck. It was regarded as a good omen for the establishment of this principle that the governments of the United States, Austria, Germany, Russia, Italy and Holland were united in its support.

French Republic Anniversary—Arrest of Edmund About—Probable Revival of Carlist Insurrection.

PARIS, September 20.—The Council of Ministers held a protracted meeting to-day for the purpose of considering measures to secure public tranquility on the 22d of September, the anniversary of the establishment of the first Republic. Thiers presided over the Council.

Diplomatic notes have been exchanged between France and Germany concerning the arrest of Edmund About, the charge on which the French author is to be tried by a court-martial consists of two counts. One accuses him of publishing hostile articles in German territory in October, 1871, and the other with circulating the same in the province of Lorraine. M. About sends word from his prison to Thiers entreating him to be calm, and take no step in his case which would imperil France.

A letter purporting to have been written by Don Carlos to the Pope, is circulating in Paris. It promises to a speedy renewal of the Carlist insurrection in Spain, with ample means.

Catholic Congress at Cologne.

LONDON, September 20.—The bishops of Lincoln Ely and Westminster, Church of England, and the Episcopal bishop of Maryland, United States, were present at the opening of the Old Catholic Congress, at Cologne, to-day. Among the speakers was Dr. Hehr, of New York.

Decline in Coal in England.

LONDON, September 20.—The mine owners of Newcastle to-day, in reply to a demand of a deputation from the Miners' Association, refused to advance fifteen per cent. on the wages, on the ground that the price of coal has already fallen, and a further considerable decline is expected.

Mrs. Scott Siddons is a passenger on the steamship City of Brussels, which sailed yesterday from Liverpool for New York.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, September 20.—Prince Arthur opened Round Bay Park, at Leeds, yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies, in presence of a large assemblage. A ball was given at the town hall in the evening.

The wife of Bismarck has arrived at Torquay, where she will be rejoined by her husband.

During the thunder storm yesterday the lightning struck a mill in Todmorden, Lancashire, and killed four women. Several other operatives were injured.

DUBLIN, September 19.—A meeting to protest against the occupation of Rome, which was advertised some days ago, has been indefinitely postponed for some unexplained cause.

ROME, September 19.—The eldest brother of the Pope is dead.

LONDON, September 20.—The immediate decline in the price of coal is causing much excitement.

PARIS, September 20.—The American citizens resident in Paris are preparing a banquet to the representatives of the United States in the Geneva Board of Arbitration.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 20.—The steamships Greece and Russia have arrived out.

MOVILLE, September 20.—The steamship Europa has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, 5 P. M., September 20.—Consols for money 92½@93; for account 92¾. American Securities—Five-twenties of 1865, 91¾; ten-forties, new issue, 89; first 6s, 89¾; second 6s, 84@84 60; seven-thirties, 87@88. Turpentine 45s 6d@46s. Whale oil 38s.

PARIS, September 20.—Rentes 54 francs 47 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France has increased during the week 100,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, 5 P. M., September 20.—Cotton easier; middling upland 9¾d; Middling Orleans 9¾d; sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat 10s 10d@11s 6d; red spring do 10s 2d@10s 9d; red winter do 10s 4d. Breadstuffs steady. Flour 25s@30s 6d. Corn 29s 3d@30s 6d. Peas 32s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days were 44,000 bushels; of American 32,000 bushels. Receipts of corn for the past three days were 25,000 bushels; of American 10,000 bushels. Mess pork 82s 6d. Beef 60s. Cumberland middles 35s; short rib middles 37s 6d. Mess beef 72s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 20, 1872.

MONEY MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Clearing Association this afternoon, nothing definite was done in the matter of the City Bank and Bank of Commerce refusing to pay out legal tenders on certified checks.

The Italians of this city to-day celebrated the anniversary of the occupation of Rome by a festival at Jones's Park, and a grand ball this evening.

Captain Manry, the first mate, and the engineer of the steamship Ocean Queen were arrested to-day, charged by members of their crew with ill treatment, and with securing the imprisonment of Jacob Ruth, at Aspinwall, from July 19th to August 23d. Bail was given by the prisoners.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

It is understood the Clearing House Association will adopt a rule which will prevent the holders of large certified checks from obtaining legal tenders unless the checks come through the Clearing House. Public sentiment favors the position of the banks. It is understood the look-up people have decided to restore their locked up checks to circulation. The November interest to be paid by the government amounts to nearly eighteen millions, and fully nine-tenths of it belongs to European holders of our bonds. It is reported that a portion of the short interest in the stock market decided to-day, and that the amount still uncovered is known to be enormous. It is rumored that the combination party in Erie have come to terms with the bears in the stock, but it is probable the stock will be immediately oversold, so that it will be extremely hazardous to deal in it one way or the other.

The National Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

BALTIMORE, September 20.—In the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows this morning, the decisions of the Grand Sire during the recess were taken up, and decisions numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, and 13 respectively, accompanying the published report of the Grand Sire, were confirmed. These decisions embrace a variety of questions affecting the various lodges. The action of the Grand Lodge officers during the recess in granting warrants for the institution of certain subordinate lodges in Germany was confirmed. The report of the Committee on Appeals was considered, amended, and adopted. The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the decision of the M. W. Grand Sire, upon questions by the Grand Master of Missouri, as to what is the status of members of a suspended subordinate lodge for any cause at the time of such suspension were in good standing, upon the restoration of its charter and its reinstatement, made a report approving the decision. The committee further say, desiring to make the decision more specific, that when the dissolution of a subordinate lodge by a subordinate lodge is suspended, and said lodge resumes the exercise of its various functions, the officers and members occupy the same status they held before the suspension; but when a defunct lodge has been reinstated on the application only of two of its members, those members making application only are restored at once, and the other members on making a good standing may resume membership upon such terms as the local laws of the jurisdiction may prescribe. The reports of the committee on constitutions, in reference to amendments to constitutions of subordinate lodges, were submitted for examination, and confirmed. The Grand Lodge then took a recess.

After recess, the Grand Lodge resumed the regular order of business. A new translation of the ritual of the order into the German language was authorized. It was ordered to be necessary for only elective officers of subordinate lodges to receive the Rebekah degree before installation. It was determined that during the three terms of subordinates from six to twelve months, although it was manifestly the desire of a considerable portion of the Grand Lodge to have said change effected. A new regalia was adopted for the past grand, who is also past chief patriarch. It was prescribed inexpensive to allow subordinate lodges to enact a local law providing for payment of a special sum as dues and return member from funds in the treasury on dimit membership. The Grand Lodge decided that no subordinate lodge can change its regulations as to qualifications in regard to the age of application so as to affect a term discussion. It was determined to allow the law with reference to subordinate lodges meeting on Saturday to remain as it stands. This action interferes with the holding of any meeting on Sunday, except for funeral purposes. A street uniform for subordinates was authorized, to be established by the Grand Encampment of the jurisdiction. It was resolved to be inexpedient to require subordinate lodges to impose a uniform fee for visiting brothers. The Grand Lodge adjourned until to-morrow evening.

The Recent International Society Congress.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The London *Telegraph* of the 9th says: Tumult, discord and dissension, if not disorganization, have been the characteristic features of the International Congress. Six of the delegates, including President Ranvier, have seceded from the conclave in despair of bringing that international political solidarity of the working classes to which their efforts and most of the discussion have been directed. They have also advertised a congress to be held in central America. One of the curious results of the meeting is the dispatch of a letter of remonstrance at Berlin, in which the Democratic conclave expresses the hope that the conference of Sovereigns will have results favorable to the durable maintenance of peace, and the pacific solution of all social questions.

HON. JAMES TODD, one of the oldest and most respected residents of the town of Indiana, Pa., and one of the few survivors of the Constitutional Convention of 1838, died on Wednesday morning. He had reached the ripe age of nearly eighty-five years.

Greeley Swinging Round.

At the Cincinnati Exposition---Reception as the Guest of the City.

A Political Demonstration Follows.

The Philosopher Violates Courtesy to Reply to an Attack on His Pittsburgh Speech,

AND MAKES AN EXPLANATION.

CINCINNATI, September 20.—Horace Greeley arrived at the Little Miami depot at 3:20 this afternoon, in charge of the reception committee of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen from this city, who met him at the village of Morrow. At the depot he was met by the entire Common Council in carriages, and Mr. Greeley was placed with Mayor Davis in the leading carriage, drawn by four horses, and a band in a wagon, drawn by six grays, led the procession through an immense crowd at the depot. Mr. Greeley was received with cheers, and the whole line of march to the Burnet House was a solid throng of people. The demonstrations were hearty and enthusiastic, but did not assume a political phase But few banners were hung out on the line of march. His reception was as the guest of the city, and as a distinguished visitor to the Industrial Exposition. At the Burnet House the jam of people was very great, large details of police being necessary to clear the streets.

AFTER MR. GREELEY HAD ARRIVED

Mr. Greeley had a little time for rest at the Burnet House he was escorted to the Exposition Hall, the street along the line of march being densely thronged with people. The reception at the Exposition took place in the Commissioners' room. There a few ladies, the Commissioners, Mayor Davis and members of the City Council met to receive him. The reception speech in behalf of the Exposition Commissioners was made by A. T. Goshorn, President, and in behalf of the city by Mayor DAVIS.

MR. GREELEY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Greeley responded as follows: A solitary soldier, equipped and plumed for war, is not an imposing spectacle. Surrounded by agencies and incidents of peace he seems incongruous and fantastic —a relic of some by-gone age—a representative of a social order long since fallen into decay. But mass one hundred thousand such as he into an army, ranked, thoroughly disciplined and supplied with all the requisite engineery of defacement and destruction, and its majestic power, its terrible significance are plain even to the awed, admiring gaze of childhood. So the work of the lonely pioneer, buried deep in the primitive forest, wherein his rude log cabin has just been thrown up, around which he is slowly beating back the empire of shade and savageism by dint of ax and fire, seems petty and menial when regarded by itself. But could we from some commanding height, some eyrie of air, look down at once upon the whole body of pioneers at their daily labor, we should recognize in their desultory array the skirmish line of advancing civilization, the harbinger of intelligence, comfort, thrift, humanity, religion. The wolf, the bear, the serpent perishing or vanishing as the pioneer advances, irrigatory, yet inexorably moves on, are seen to be types of a moral order which exalted society is destined to supplant and replace. I take this to be one of the chief ends of industrial expositions—to make the workman realize the essential value and true dignity of his work. The infinite division and subdivision of labor, exalted by modern invention and machinery, are calculated to obscure these inspiring considerations. The artisan or artificer devotes his days to making, not a whole watch, but a wheel or pinion, at most a spring. He may give his life to watchmaking, yet never see one watch perfected, as the most skillful and variously worker in a factory may spend his years in setting up looms or compounding dyes and never make one yard of cloth. The exposition is designed to confront each with a thorough, cheering consciousness of what has been effected by the combined and individual efforts of all.

I prayed with interest on the opening of the first world's exposition in London twenty-one years ago. Apparently, superficially, the procession of queen and princes, of nobles and gartered knights, and of the efforts and products of smiths and weavers attracted all eyes and affections. How could they truly honor manual industry who had all their lives scanned it as degrading? And yet that parade of kindly trappings and grave honor proclaimed, in effect, labor, however lowly and indigenous, sacred. No prayer with the auspicious day when swords shall be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks was ever clearer than the procession of royalty and aristocracy, of priests, potentiates and gold sticks in waiting to usher in the display of nations gathered in the domain of art and industry, at the Crystal Palace, in Hyde Park, April 30, 1851.

Our work too generally compels us to look down, to fix our gaze on something petty and minute, to shut out the view of the stars and mountains and concentrate our thoughts on bits of metal, or a few pounds of wool or cotton. We are bowed over heads, bent frames. We need occasionally to straighten up to expand our chests with full inspirations of free air. We need to realize that work has other and nobler ends than the highly needful results embodied in basket and store. At the best there is the skillful, modest, upright, faithful, large-souled workman. Such is the lesson which this exhibition is teaching to tens of thousands. The material recompense of labor is indispensable, but the honor paid to the sacrament of labor in the person of the workman is beyond and above this, as the sky is above the earth.

Nor is this all. I see in every great exposition an incitement to that industrial co-operation which seems to move, even though distant and difficult, nevertheless finevitable. Strikes for higher wages, strikes for shorter days, lockouts, traded unions, all suggest to me the radical vice of our mode of determining the workman's compensation. He should manifestly be paid in proportion to the time he manages to consume in creating or fashioning it. Hence eye service, HANDS instead of attention rewards that look well but fail to wear or serve well. This cannot always endure.

You need not tell me that any essential change is difficult, for I know already that all genuine reforms are exceedingly so, that they are usually achieved through suffering and sacrifice, but after repeated failures. You do not frighten me by assertions that co-operative industry involves complicated, troublesome account keeping, for I know that despotism is the simplest form of government, and slavery requires less reckoning and bargaining and book keeping than any system of free labor. Do not ask me to say just how co-operation is to be reduced to practice, for I cannot tell. That there will be experiments, mistakes, failures in the earlier tentative stages of the reform I foresee; but roughs and corks will support upon it in the hope of thereby promoting their own selfish ends. I clearly see all this. But I think I discern a brighter vista stretching away beyond it.

Now that the republican theory has been fully applied to government, and proved a success, after making all due allowance for drawbacks, I believe its application to industry is only a question of time; but the workers who make clothes, or shoes, or whatever else that may minister to human sustenance and comfort, will learn how to do this as partners rather than hirelings, dividing equitably and wholly the proceeds instead of accepting a share of it as wages. Years, if not ages, may yet be required to perfect safeguards whereby the co-operation of workers can be rendered practicable, beneficient and secure, and yet I feel assured that day will come in which he who wants a workman will be compelled to offer terms to corporations of practical builders, organized like any bank or railroad company, bargain with the agent of that corporation as they now do with the master builder or firm, and have his work done at least as well and for as much money, while the stipulated price will be wholly and fairly apportioned among those who have earned it.

If you ask where he shall be had? I point to hundreds of millions now deposited in savings banks, whereof at least two-thirds belong to working men and women, and say, "there it is." The depositors are careful, saving, thrifty persons, and will rarely trust their scanty hoards in rash experiments, as indeed they should not, but whenever it shall have been demonstrated that they may at safely invest in co-operative undertakings as lend to those by whom the labor is performed, and which shall combine each with a thorough, cheering consciousness of what has been effected by the combined and individual efforts of all.

Fellow citizens, I utterly repudiate and condemn that sentiment. Hence, I do not believe that any State, or that ten States, even a majority of all the States, has a right to dissolve our Union. That Union is founded on the constitution; it is a chartered government, not a mere league; it does not constitute a confederacy merely, but a nation; not a government of limited and defined powers, but of unlimited duration. I believe that the Union is not only destined to be, but was intended to be perpetual, and I believe that our great civil war, if there ever was any reasonable doubt as to the nature of that Union, has settled that doubt forever; that slavery is dead and that the Union abides forever. Such is the form and substance of the verdict pronounced through the issues of our great contest. There is no longer a question, there can never again arise a question as to the perpetuity of the Union. The apple of discord, the only thing that ever made any American hostile to his own country and constitution, has utterly perished. Thenceforth the American Union abides forever, grounded in the affections, in the necessities, in the fervent devotion of the whole American people. If there ever shall again arise a question of disunion, that question will be presented, not for the South, not for the southern section of the nation, but for the nation will or can arise. As perpetual as the hills, as solid as the everlasting rocks, the union of the United States abides, and must abide forever. One sentiment, one purpose animates the American heart, and that is that the Union of the States shall be preserved.

Now, fellow-citizens, if I may be allowed, let me say a word, gathered from my present position, your duties, and your prospects. Cincinnati may be regarded as the industrial, and, to a large extent, commercial centre of our present population. What the future may bring forth we cannot tell, but to-day the city is nearly in the middle of the great commercial activity of the American people. Its hills, shutting in the summer exuberance, look lovingly on each other. For the North and the South its mighty river, which laves your city in its gentle current, is a persuasive to union and reconciliation. We are to be evermore one people—united in heart and hope as well as in geography and in political associations. Let us resolve to cultivate the graces and the charities of fellow citizenship. Let us resolve that from this city shall go forth an influence to the North and the South which shall bind the people together in the cords of a sweeter and stronger affection than they have ever yet known.

Fellow citizens, I rejoice to stand in this city, which has been honored by the holding of the Cincinnati Convention, whereupon went forth the noblest platform of principles ever presented to the American people. [Applause.] These principles commend themselves to every judgment. They are clear to my heart. If I could do anything to give assistance to these principles, to those principles, I would gladly do it. If my success or my defeat could promote their advancement, I commend them to the hearts of the people. I should rejoice alike in that success or in that defeat, I believe they are right. What I sought, the best purpose, the best aspirations of the American people. As such I accept them, as such I am proud to be even in any capacity identified with their preservation. It was not my expectation to be presented as a candidate with that convention. What honor was conferred upon me, and I thankfully, readily accepted it. And I now say to you, my fellow citizens, for the cordiality, for the unanimity, for the majestic strength in which you have responded to it. As one of your number I take the place in your ranks which has been assigned me, and will endeavor to bear you in my speech, in my heart, in my thought whatever there is of honor, of sincerity, of devotion to the principles of the Cincinnati platform, and of fidelity to its nominees.

MR. GREELEY'S SPEECH IN THIS CITY.

[Mr. Greeley's speech in this city was taken in short hand by reporters traveling with him, and after being written out was revised by him. In reference to his views on secession, he said: "I demanded that there should be open, free discussion, before the Southern people, and an honest, unfettered, unconstrained vote; and if the people of the Southern States of the South said they wanted disunion, *I would consent to it.*"]

To-morrow, Mr. Greeley will have a reception at the Burnet House, from ten to twelve o'clock. He will remain in this city during the day, and leave for Louisville, where he will remain until Monday. Thence he will go to Indianapolis. *En route* here from Columbus, he made short speeches at London, Xenia, Morrow and Loveland.

POLITICAL.

Greeley Speaks at Xenia, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

XENIA, O., September 20, 1872.

Horace Greeley passed through here at 12:30 to-day. He made a short speech, which was received with cheers. Hon. Samuel Craighead, of Dayton, addressed the Grant club of Xenia, at city hall this evening.

Gen. Butler at Columbus, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 20, 1872.

Gen. Butler arrived here this evening and was escorted to the hotel by a glee club. To-night the city is ablaze in honor of Butler, who is speaking to an enthusiastic audience at the Opera House. Liberals are also holding a meeting in Capitol Square.

A Greeley Fizzle at Mansfield, Ohio—Grant Club Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 20, 1872.

The Greeleyites had advertised extensively that a grand mass meeting would be held to-day, and be addressed by Hon. A. G. Thurman, Gen. Warner and others, and although the day was exceedingly fine, the afternoon meeting was held in Sherrer's Hall, where not over one hundred persons were assembled. It was addressed by Gen. Warner, Mr. Thurman having failed to come to time. This evening they had a grand torchlight procession in the square, addressed by Col. Hinton, of Virginia, a rebel conscript officer during the war. The attendance at this meeting was considerably below last average during this campaign, and was anything but enthusiastic.

The Grant and Wilson club held their regular meeting in Miller Hall this evening, and Mr. M. Burns, of this city, who was present at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburgh, gave a vivid description of the affair. He was followed by Col. Dresser, of La Salle county, Illinois, who also addressed the meeting in an enthusiastic way. The meeting was fully up to former meetings, and the hall was comfortable filled.

New York Straight Democratic State Convention Called.

NEW YORK, September 20.—The State Executive Committee of Straight Democrats to-day issued an address to the people of New York, appealing to them to support the Cincinnati nominees, and calling a State Convention to meet at Albany, October 3d, to nominate electoral tickets.

Reception of Soldier Delegates in Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 20.—The delegation of soldiers from this city and the Northwest to the recent Convention at Pittsburgh, arrived here this evening, and were met at the depot by a large procession of Tanner clubs in uniform, with music, banners and torches, and escorted to the Republican headquarters on Market street, where a platform had been erected. A considerable crowd gathered, and was addressed by Generals Beveridge and White, of this city, and Gen. Rodman, Secretary of State of Missouri.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, September 20, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the New England and Middle States on Saturday clear weather and rising temperature, with westerly and southwesterly winds over the former, and southwesterly winds over the latter; for the South Atlantic States clear weather and easterly to southern winds; for the Gulf States southerly winds and partly cloudy weather; for Tennessee to Lake Erie and lower Michigan, increasing southerly winds, falling barometer and probably heavy rains; for the Ohio valley and the upper lake region, warmer and partly cloudy weather, with southerly winds, falling barometer and rising temperature; southerly gales are probable for Lake Michigan to-night, shifting to northwesterly during Saturday morning; gales and very brisk southerly winds for Lakes Erie and Huron during Saturday, also for Lake Superior to-night and evening; for the Northwest on Saturday northerly to westerly winds and clearing weather. Cautionary signals are ordered for Milwaukee, Chicago and Grand Haven.

The Crawford County, Ohio, Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, OHIO, September 20, 1872.

The county fair is a success—the largest ever held in Bucyrus. Mr. Weston arrived here at five this afternoon, ready for the fifty mile walk to-morrow. He commences at six o'clock, will run and continues walking five miles an hour for ten hours.

Supposed Suicide of Brothers.

BALTIMORE, September 20.—The police authorities having thoroughly investigated the facts connected with the finding of the dead bodies of two men on Washington turnpike, have concluded that they were committed suicide. They are supposed to have been R. and C. Mohler, farmers, of New York.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Henry Lynch, the carpenter of the steamer Quaker, fell overboard from the steamer Ohio, and was lying at the bank, a hundred miles below Cairo, and was not seen afterward, though the yawl was lowered immediately and a thorough search made.

Patten Anderson, a Major General in the late Confederate army, died at his residence near Memphis, Tenn., yesterday, of pneumonia. He was a graduate of West Point.

An effort is being made to induce Greeley to extend his trip to Memphis.

The extensive warehouse of Wm. S. Lang & Co., 22 and 24 Myrtle street, St. Louis, was burned last night, together with a large quantity of wool, flour, hemp, hair, salt, sugar, molasses, &c., on storage. Loss $50,000; insurance not known.

Thomas A. Scott, Senator Sherman, of Ohio, and several others connected with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, arrived at St. Louis yesterday from California and Far West points.

A contract was made yesterday for the completion of the foundation and basement walls of the new Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, to be finished in seventy days. The hotel will be supplied throughout and the entire structure will be completed in two years.

Nothing new has been received from Pope county, Ark., though the militia are still camped near Russellville, with the prospect of peace reigning soon in that distracted section.

The annual fair of the colored people of Nashville, Tenn., has been in progress at that place for several days, and closed to-day. On Wednesday a colored sacred processions were forming in the streets in various parts of the city and shortly after eight o'clock, with lighted torches and transparencies about a mile and a half in the direction of the Burnet House, taking position on Third street.

MR. GREELEY TALKS POLITICS.

Twenty minutes before nine, Mr. Greeley made his appearance on the balcony on the corner of Third and Vine streets, and was introduced by Hon. J. L. Keck. As soon as the crowd caught a glimpse of him there was great cheering. When this had subsided Mr. Greeley spoke as follows:

Citizens of the State of Ohio: I am here a guest, at the kind invitation of the Common Council of Cincinnati. It is their desire, as it was my wish, that I should, as a guest, abstain from any remarks which might seem to have a political purpose. And I fully designed, and I been left at liberty, so to speak. I had not one of my party present. It is possible I have exceptions to it. But there has been a change since I came here, which I will trust to the hospitality and the generosity of the people of this honorable me, to permit me to repel here and now. Last night, in the exercise of the right, in the course of some off-hand remarks to a vast assemblage in the Music Hall, I did express my astonishment, my unprecedented circumstances under which I was impelled, in the winter of 1870-'71, to offer in good faith to submit the question of universal amnesty and disunion to the fair, unconstrained vote of the southern people, after the deliberation and discussion. I said then it was my belief, and it is still my belief, that if that people had been allowed such a free and fair opportunity they would have decided, as you would have desired, that the Union should be maintained. Those remarks which I made last evening have been misrepresented—have been, I think, inverted into an expression of present belief and present conviction, that any State has a right to dissolve this union at its own good pleasure.

[Mr. Greeley's speech in this city was taken in short hand by reporters traveling with him, and after being written out was revised by him. In reference to his views on secession, he said: "I demanded that there should be open, free discussion, before the Southern people, and an honest, unfettered, unconstrained vote; and if the people of the Southern States of the South said they wanted disunion, *I would consent to it.*"]

To-morrow, Mr. Greeley will have a reception at the Burnet House, from ten to twelve o'clock. He will remain in this city during the day, and leave for Louisville, where he will remain until Monday. Thence he will go to Indianapolis. *En route* here from Columbus, he made short speeches at London, Xenia, Morrow and Loveland.

Great Crowd at Erie To-day.

Senators Wilson and Scott, Gen. Hartranft and Others To Speak.

Great Demonstration Assured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, PA., September 20, 1872.

Extensive preparations are being made here for the reception of Senator Wilson, General Hartranft, Senator Scott and other distinguished men, who will be present to-morrow upon the occasion of a grand Republican mass convention. They will be met at the depot and escorted to the Ellsworth House by the entire Republican clubs of the city and also the neighboring places, and in the afternoon will address the people from several stands erected upon the public square. The State Fair, which has been in session here over one hundred years, and which all of those who have been in attendance will remain till after the convention, and the largest political gathering ever witnessed here is already assured.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Redemption of Stamps.

Regulations of the Department.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 20, 1872.

The Acting Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Bureau reverses his former ruling, and decides that documentary stamps unused on the first of October next, and which by the new revenue law will be no longer required, may be redeemed by the holder without further legislation or special appropriation. This decision is based upon the recent opinion of Comptroller Taylor, and will soon be promulgated, accompanied by instructions to revenue collectors throughout the country, of which the following are most important: Persons who have stamps on hand on and after the first day of October, 1872, which have not been used, may send them to the office for redemption. The stamps will be sent at the risk and expense of the person sending them. They should be accompanied by an affidavit showing that they have never been used, to whom they belong, and, where it is practicable, when and of whom they were procured. Parties having blank instruments, with stamps imprinted thereon, which they desire to have redeemed or exchanged, may forward the same to this office, to be examined, counted and cancelled. The instruments will be returned to the owner if he requests it, but at his risk and expense. The cancellation will not be such as to render the blanks unfit for use. Where stamps have been canceled or bear other *prima facie* evidence of having been used, the affidavits should set forth all the facts, and the stamps should be attached to the instruments on which they were used. If the papers cannot be seen, that fact and the reasons for it must appear by the affidavit, and there must be certificates from both the Assessor and Collector that they have each made a personal examination of the case and find the facts to be as stated. Redemption will be made by repaying the amount or value, after deducting therefrom the sum of five per centum. Stamps may be exchanged at this office at par for check or proprietary stamps upon application therefor, accompanied by the stamps.

WASHINGTON, D. C. September 20, 1872.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Delano left Washington this morning for Ohio, where he will take part in the pending campaign.

Assistant Secretary Cowan also left for Bellair, Ohio, on receipt of telegram announcing that his young child was dying.

NOVEMBER INTEREST.

The interest coupons due November first will be paid on the 31st inst., upon rebate. The authorities decide that premiums are required to register free. All letters containing currency to be so redeemed should be addressed to the Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

Information has been received here from St. Petersburg, indicating that the members of the International Statistical Congress were treated by the Russian government and municipality of St. Petersburg with much kindness during the recent session of the Congress. There appears to be a general desire among the European members of the Congress to hold the next session, two years hence, in the United States.

THE WYLIE AVENUE RIOT.

Captain Haymaker Held to Answer a Charge of Attempting to Rescue a Prisoner—Wm. Boyles Discharged.

The disturbance, or riot which occurred on Saturday night last, on Wylie avenue, has already been reported in full in the columns of the COMMERCIAL. Eleventh ward white clubs, and the Eleventh ward colored club, were out on parade, and while passing up Wylie avenue, near the corner of High street, they met the Third ward Greeley club. A disturbance ensued, during which several persons were injured, and two houses were attacked and damaged by the breaking of windows, etc. Several arrests were made by the police, among them J. S. Haymaker, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, and three or four colored men. A day was fixed for a hearing, but the Soldiers' Convention interfered with it, and it was postponed until yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock.

At the hour designated a large concourse assembled at the Mayor's office, both political parties being largely represented.

The information against Mr. Haymaker charged him with "unlawfully inciting the riot and the penal code, by aiding and assisting in an attempt to release one Joseph Ball, then in the custody of officers Hagan and Gormly, and who had been arrested in a riotous assemblage. This case was first heard, the Mayor remarking that he wished to give it a full and fair hearing, and punish the guilty parties.

Mr. Coyle, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that the charge on the docket against Mr. Haymaker was for disorderly conduct. That charge, however, had been changed to that of the charge of aiding and attempt to release a prisoner was substituted.

Mr. Haymaker, in opening, stated that during the riot, which was a very serious one, a man named Ball was arrested with others. He was released; that when the officers were on their way to the lock up with this man, Haymaker interfered, threw his sword, and struck Officer Gormly, and that the prisoner should not be taken.

Mr. Hampton, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, while Capt. Haymaker was represented by Messrs. A. M. Brown, Hamlin Reed, A. L. Pearson, John S. Lambie, B. F. Kennedy and others.

The following testimony was elicited:

Officer Gormly sworn—I arrested Ball, and when on the way down, Haymaker came up, drew his sword, and said, "You can't take that man;" struck him to stand back, and at the same time an officer took hold of him and pulled him back. Next saw Haymaker at the side of the house door, and when Ball arrested him, for having interfered with the officers.

Mr. Parkinson asked the witness what the general conduct of Capt. Haymaker was—whether it was violent or otherwise.

The witness stated that he had told all he knew and had nothing more to say. He was in the Mayor's office.

Officer James Hagan, sworn—Was on duty on Fifth avenue extension; arrested Ball; was interfered with by a great many colored men; had not so much to say as Gormly. Haymaker, Capt. Haymaker was very much excited. He said: "Is that the man that shot?" The man from the Seventh ward?" I said: "I shot nobody. I am a police officer, and this man has to go to the lock up." He then struck me with his sword, and again. I said "one of you officers knock that man Haymaker down, or take him down." The remark was made to one or two other officers. The first time he drew the sabre was on Wylie street. I did not see him draw it a second time.

To Mr. Parkinson—Haymaker was very much excited. If I had to swear I believe it was because of other officers I could not have taken the prisoner down.

Cross-examined—Haymaker was about five yards off me when he drew his sword. It may be more or less yards. I told him to go away; that I had the man in custody. I did not see him when the conversation occurred. He did not lay his hand on me on the prisoner. Ball had a brick in his hand when I first saw him. He had thrown something before that, and was stooping in the gutter. I told him to go and join his club, and all would be well, but he said he would not do it. Haymaker, after drawing his sword said, "You shan't take that prisoner to the lock up." I put my hat making the arrest; had my coat on. It was on Fifth avenue, near Smithfield street, that I told the officers to take Haymaker down, but as they had a crowd with him, and his attempt to make the rescue consisted in his drawing his sword and striking me I could not arrest the man.

Louis O'Donnell, sworn—Eagan had a colored man under arrest, and Haymaker was flourishing a sword over the officer's head, and saying, "Let go of the prisoner." and cursing.

Cross-examined—This was at the corner of Fifth avenue and Wylie street; I was five or six yards away from Haymaker at the time. I heard Officer Eagan who had the prisoner.

Patrick Carrigan, sworn—Knows O'Donnell and Eagan had the man under arrest, and a lot of colored men interfered. Officer Eagan arrested Captain Haymaker who attempted to rescue the prisoner, flourishing his sword and running in ahead of the officer. I did not see him touch the officers. He was very much excited and acted as if he was crazy. I put him back and told him to go about his business. He said, at three different times, that we should not take the prisoner, and followed us down to the lock-up. I did not hear at the time that the prisoner had been arrested. There were three officers with the prisoner and three behind him. I think it was officer Gormly who had the sword. Haymaker did not know.

Lieut. Hoyt, sworn—Saw Haymaker on Wylie avenue, near a toy's shoe store. The officers had Ball in charge, and Haymaker said to them, "You can't take that man." He was brandishing his sword at the time, and was very much excited. He interfered with the police in getting properly down the street with the prisoner.

Cross-examination—He interfered, ran in front, and flourished his sword, saying, "You shant take that man." He acted and talked like any other man; did not think he was drunk.

Officer Shafer, sworn—This witness corroborated the statements of the main, but when asked what language Haymaker had used, repeated an expression not fit for the ears of ladies present, unwilling witnesses.

Officer Sayers, sworn—The testimony of this witness did not differ materially from that of the others.

The prosecution here rested their case, alleging that the charge had been fully made out. They stated that they had nothing to add to the case, but did not deem it necessary to call them.

Gen. Parkinson suggested that they had better call all the witnesses they had.

Mr. Parkinson replied that they would not examine any more wit

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1872.

CAMPAIGN EXTRA.

HARTRANFT OR BUCKALEW.

READING FOR THE ISSUE.

The Campaign Extra COMMERCIAL of last week having been exhausted, another edition is now ready. It contains extensive additions of matter bearing directly on the State issue, carefully prepared, and which should be widely circulated.

Committees and others should send their orders promptly, as the edition is limited.

Price $1 75 per hundred.

IN his speech here on Thursday night HORACE GREELEY berated the hospitable people of Pittsburgh for the "vast expense" to which they had put themselves in entertaining the soldiers and sailors of the Union. He did not, however, mention the fact that in 1864 he demanded that the loyal people of the nation should pay four hundred millions of dollars to the rebels in arms, for the purpose of purchasing the liberty of the colored race, which these same soldiers shortly afterward presented to the country, free. What elevated ideas he has of hospitality and economy!

MR. GREELEY in his speech more than intimates that the administration has expended a vast sum of money in defraying the expense of the Soldiers' Convention this week. This is utterly unworthy of him. He could have had not as much as the shadow of a fact to justify such a statement. Whatever was the expense it was borne by Pittsburgh, not grudgingly, but with that cheerfulness which has ever characterized its regard for the defenders of the Republic. And the like it will do again, and as often as these brave defenders choose or can be induced to make Pittsburgh their place of meeting.

WE print this morning a synopsis of the action of the "Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of the Ohio," at their session in Cincinnati, on the 18th and 19th. The Commission seem to have got into working shape, and propose to hold another session at Cincinnati on the 20th of November, for the purpose of hearing the reports of the committees and considering such business as the executive committee may bring before them, looking to the accomplishment of the object of the Commission. The Commission have taken steps to have concert of action on the part of the seven States most directly interested, with the view to making the question of the Improvement of the Ohio a national instead of a sectional or local matter.

THE enemies of HARTRANFT are terribly disturbed about Rings and Ring men. Admit for a moment all they say, we would like to know what Ring is so dangerous and what Ring man so bad as of the order of Sons of Liberty, of which it has been proven BUCKALEW was a member. Here was a Ring whose object was to create insurrection in the North and assist the rebels to destroy the Republic. As a member of that Ring he assisted in the Fishing Creek insurrection and advised citizens to resist the laws. In the Senate he voted steadily with the half dozen Senators who were fellow members of the Ring in every conceivable way to embarrass the government, and now these enemies of HARTRANFT, the soldier who from the first to the last shot was in the war gallantly doing his duty, present BUCKALEW as the anti-Ring candidate. It would be an insult to the intelligence of the people to discuss seriously the question which of the two they should choose.

THAT CHARLES R. BUCKALEW was an active member of the treasonable combination known as the Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle, there remains no manner of doubt. The evidence, circumstantial in its character, therefore all the more conclusive, leaves no room for a question. No defense is attempted. The fact is virtually admitted. The only question now before the people of Pennsylvania is whether they will take to their embrace and clothe with the highest honors this man—this Son of Liberty,—this Knight of the Golden Circle? VALLANDIGHAM, who was neither better nor worse than BUCKALEW, being a brother in the same order, ventured to present himself before the people of Ohio while yet he was in active co-operation with the Southern rebels, and was beaten by one hundred thousand votes. BUCKALEW waited till it was presumed the feeling had died out. It remains to be seen how much better he will fare than the bolder Son of the Order.

THAT BUCKALEW was not only one of the Sons of Liberty, but that, as manager and adviser of the Fishing Creek Confederacy, he put in practice the principles of the order, has produced great consternation among his supporters. In the light of this development the people perceive how perfectly consistent was his course in the Senate, in voting steadily against any measure for the prosecution of the war and securing the fruits of the victory. In the Senate, in doing whatever he could to embarrass the government, he was but carrying out the principles of the order, and deserters and every sympathizer in making the home of BUCKALEW their place of refuge, not only manifested their confidence in him, but obeyed that instinct which impels conspirators and law breakers to seek counsel and direction from the leader who has done most to set them in the wrong course. These men knew Mr. BUCKALEW as a sympathizer and friend. He was not only a friend of the South, but was heartily in the plans for opposing the government and aiding rebellion. So far did they carry their operations that it became necessary to employ a regiment of soldiers to suppress them. Numbers of them were arrested, and CHARLES R. BUCKALEW saved himself by flight. He is now running for Governor of the State.

MR. GREELEY'S MENDACITY IN PITTSBURGH.

The speech of HORACE GREELEY, delivered in this city on Thursday night, was a remarkable one, even for a man who has sold himself for the battle of a Presidential nomination, to make. It was characterized by two distinguishing features: willful and deliberate misstatement of all the facts and circumstances connected with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention of Tuesday and Wednesday, and gross misrepresentation of its aims and objects, its spirit, scope and meaning. Mr. GREELEY charged, in the very first sentence which escaped him, that the sole and single purpose of the demonstration was that of "rekindling the bitterness and hatred, the animosity and antipathies, the fears and exultations of a civil war, for the advantage of a political party"—a statement which is at once a naked falsification of fact, and a direct insult to every man, woman and child who participated in the magnificent outpouring.

In order properly to understand the flagrant injustice of this imputation, the circumstances connected with the nomination and candidature of Mr. GREELEY for the Presidency, should be borne in mind. To obtain the first he bartered and bargained away the political convictions and principles of a lifetime. Less than two years ago he solemnly declared there was no office in the universe that would be any inducement to him to forego or postpone protection to home industry. He has since not only pledged himself not to veto any measures which a free-trade Congress might pass, but has avowed his belief that taxation should be imposed for purposes of revenue alone, and is to-day, through his personal organ, the *Tribune*, supporting and trying to elect to Congress such notorious champions of free trade as Congressman S. S. COX.

Nor does his monstrous self-stultification end here. Like a bird that befouls its own nest, he denounces as tyrannical and infamous those very measures of reconstruction which he was the first to demand and up until the period of his nomination the most constant to support. Nor is this all. His pledges to SEYMOUR and company in his correspondence last fall, and his bid for Democratic support in his Portland speech, while professing to be as good a Republican as ever, are additional evidences that he is incapable of political fidelity either to himself or any one else, when the question of his personal ambition is involved. This is the man who supplements his treachery to his own conscience by undertaking the role of critic and censor of a great, consistent people. An apostate protectionist turned claquer to free traders—this man, who boasts that he "feels a just pride in the military character and achievements of STONEWALL JACKSON and LEE"—has nothing but slander and abuse for the brave men who met here, not as soldiers and sailors only, but as citizens who love the precious country they helped to save, for the purpose of taking counsel together now that some of the beneficent results of the war are endangered by the crooked machinations out of which his own nomination and candidature grew. According to Mr. GREELEY, the men who saved the republic forfeited the deliberative rights of other citizens by the very act of having done so; and are incapacitated, by their sacrifices and sufferings, from properly understanding or appreciating the character of the institutions upheld by their devotion and cemented with their blood. No similar instance of astounding turpitude is to be found in the political history of the country. Utterly false to himself, HORACE GREELEY insults and calumniates others for declining to believe that he is likely to prove true to them or to the country.

The tenor of his speech is all the more reprehensible for the reason that he knew he was openly violating the truth. He had read the resolutions passed at the convention. He had seen the reports of the proceedings. He was not ignorant of the character of the speeches. He was aware of the fact that from beginning to end of the grand uprising, there was not a single word of bitterness or hatred spoken, nor a single sentiment of vengeance expressed. He knew that the entire demonstration was instinct with justice and conciliation toward the late enemies of the Union. He knew that everybody who honestly accepted the results of the war was greeted as a friend and brother. He knew there was no desire to irritate or humiliate any one. He knew all these things—and yet he had the audacious effrontery to declare, in substance, that the men who staked their own lives in order that the nation might not die, were not to be safely entrusted with the maintenance of liberty and peace throughout the land!

He knew more than this. He knew, while speaking, that the re-election of President GRANT is necessary to secure the continued ascendancy of this justice and order, for he has himself said so. He knows that his own election would inevitably result in the depreciation of our national credit, the diminution of our revenues, the increase of our taxation, the stagnation of our trade and commerce, and the ruling of the country by men whose avowed policy is to attempt to undo, upon the first opportunity, that which has been wrought by the war and maintained by the Republican party since; for he has himself predicted these evils as the sure consequence of the success of the party which has since "put a hook in his nose." He knows that JERE. BLACK supports him, and advises others to support him, upon the express ground that the reconstruction acts and amendments are "frauds," of whose "extinction" his election would begin the process. He knows that his most ardent advocates in the South are men who characterize negro suffrage as "the sum of all their woes and sufferings," from which they expect him to deliver them. He knows that from press and platform they assert that his election would pave the way for the pensioning of rebel soldiers, for preventing the spread of education among the colored race, for making up to the South all its losses during the war, and for the restoration to the highest places of power and honor of those whose wicked treason and perjury have bent the nation with burdens and furrowed the land with graves. He knows all this—for he has again and again urged it upon the constant remembrance of the people. He knows that the triumph of the Republican party is requisite to make our recent history coherent and logical, for he has thus averred; and that the defeat of the party whose candidate he is, and in whose interest he spoke, "will make ours henceforth a land of equal rights and equal laws." This, too, he has declared—and the people whom he maligns for no other reason than that they have taken him at his word, gauged him by his own tests, measured him by his own standards, and pronounced upon him the verdict he has invoked, propose to give him yet more fully the benefit of his declaration.

THE Republican meetings of the last few days, although following close after the great gathering here, have been unusually large and enthusiastic. Senator WILSON and Gen. HARTRANFT are having a triumphant march through the oil regions and Northern part of the State, while Beaver, Lawrence and other counties are being "shaken up" by the eloquence of LOGAN, NOYES, and other distinguished speakers. Meetings like these are extremely useful, but without close organization they will fall of their object. While these things are going on, therefore, let our friends not forget to perfect arrangements for getting out the full vote. The time has fully come to work in detail. The people are right, and mean to vote. Nevertheless certain things are necessary for securing the attendance of the entire vote of the party—the end toward which efforts should henceforth, down to election day, tend. Appoint your committees—not merely as matter of form; but good, earnest men, who will do their duty at once and thoroughly. Circulate documents adapted to the State issue, especially those fastening on BUCKALEW his rebel character. Ask the people if they want a Son of Liberty for Governor. Push home the question, and work up the party organization; and the State will be carried by such a majority as will settle the Presidential question, not only here, but in the country at large.

CAPT. S. D. MCCULLOUH publishes in the Lexington (Ky.) *Observer and Reporter* what he knows about our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner." He seems rather cross on the subject, and he words, some injustice. Capt. McCullough says he has many valuable old books in his library and among them one called the "Nightingale," filled with songs. This old song book was published in Portsmouth, England, in 1805, and contains a collection of such songs as were popular in saloons and bar-rooms in England and in those days. There is in it a song entitled, "To Anacreon in Heaven," and in this music book it is set to the very same tune that has become our national air. "The Star Spangled Banner," Capt. McCullough says, he can trace the song still further back than 1805. The first line of the old song is:

"To Anacreon in heaven, where he sat in full glee."

Chorus by the whole band of bacchanals:

"Voice, fiddle and flute, no longer be mute,
I'll lend you my name and inspire you to boot;
And besides I'll instruct you, like me to entwine
The myrtle of love with Bacchus's vine."

All the songs in the book are set to music, and in that day naturally found their way to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other sea-ports by way of the sailors. Another old drinking song, sung to the air of the modern "Star Spangled Banner," was:

"When Bibo went down to the regions below."

RICHHILL TOWNSHIP, Greene county, Pa., was on the 14th inst. the scene of a tragedy having for its prime cause the use of intoxicating liquor. On Friday, 13th inst., Charles Younken, a man aged fifty-five years, who had for twenty years been given to hard drinking, returned to his home under the influence of whisky. He threatened to kill his wife, and but for the vigilance of his son, a young man of twenty-one years, would have carried the threat into execution. On Saturday morning he left home and procured more whisky, returned and again abused his wife. He finally went to the barn to sleep off his potations, and the son, thinking his mother would be safe until his return, went out to the woods to shoot some squirrels. During his absence the drunken father awoke, went to the house, and taking up a heavy dipper beat his wife unmercifully. Dropping this, he seized an iron poker, swearing he would kill her in three minutes. Just at this time the son entered with his loaded rifle in his hands, with which he immediately shot the older Younken, killing him instantly. He then went and gave himself up, and was committed to jail for trial.

PROF. ANDREWS, of the Chicago Medical College has been classifying the medical facts contained in census reports of 1860 and 1870, and from these he finds that consumption and cancers are two diseases which are similarly affected by and prevail in the same regions, and that the two laws governing their prevalence are as follows: First, these two diseases are abundant near the sea, diminish as they recede from it; and second, at equal distances from sea, they prevail most at the north, and diminish as you go south. From this it follows that the best resort for a consumptive or cancer patient is a point which is at the same time as far south from the Sea as possible. Such a place is New Mexico, where the deaths from consumption are only three per cent., or Arkansas, where they are five per cent., while in New England, which is colder and sea-girt, is twenty-five per cent. Entirely in accordance with this rule, but contrary to the popular opinion, Minnesota is a worse place than any other State, having fourteen per cent. of deaths from consumption, this may be because consumptives are sent there to seek health. Mississipi, Alabama and Florida have each six per cent.; Georgia and South Carolina five per cent.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Builder* states that he had occasion for several years to examine rooms occupied by young ladies for manufacturing purposes, and he has observed that while the workers in one room would be very cheerful and healthy, the occupants of a similar room, who were employed on the same kind of business, were all inclined to be melancholy, and complained of a pain in the forehead and eyes, and were often ill and unable to work. The only difference he could discover in the rooms was that the one occupied by the healthy workers was entirely whitewashed, and that occupied by the melancholy workers was colored with yellow ochre. As soon as the difference struck him he had the yellow ochre washed off the walls and them whitened. At once an improvement took place in the health and spirits of the occupants.

TWO of the original proprietors of the ground upon which the city of Evansville, Ind., is located, donated to the county certain real estate to be used as a public square, stipulating that it should forever be held and used for that purpose. In the course of time, however, the county sold a portion of the land to private parties, and on it are now erected some of the largest and most expensive hotels and business blocks in the city, the total value of the property being a million dollars. Two old citizens, heirs of the original donors of this property, have commenced suit to recover it, claiming that the county had sold it without authority. Ejectment notices have been served on the occupants, and great excitement prevails.

AN OLD man, residing in Williamsport, Pa., received such injuries in a railroad accident as to entirely unsettle his reason, and he lapsed into a state of idiocy. It has been discovered that his wife kept him during the past summer in a dilapidated shed, without fire or decent clothing, throwing to him bones and scraps from her table. The shed is said to be in a disgustingly filthy condition, and here the poor, demented creature was compelled to stay, his wife driving him back whenever he attempted to leave it.

THE Erie *Daily Dispatch* has put out its old garments, and appeared in a suit of bright new type, which greatly improves its appearance. The *Dispatch* is a true Republican journal, and furnishes its readers with all the news, local and general, served up in the best style.

AN excellent campaign edition of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* has been issued by the State Committee. The matter is adapted to the State issue, and is, of course, an effective kind. It being largely reproduced from the COMMERCIAL.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The meteorological records of the Pennsylvania Hospital, at Philadelphia, which go back to 1790, show that the summer which has just closed with the month of August has been the hottest ever known in the history of the city.

Believers in the "child-like and bland" innocence of the lamb, are staggered by the reprehensible conduct of one belonging to a Cleveland butcher, which goes cut with smiling welcome to meet freshly-arrived flocks, leads them into the slaughter pen, and then shows the warring wool side of his character by slipping out of the pen and bringing in the next victim. His owner calls him "Horace Greeley."

Chicago is to have a million dollar opera house. The business men met last week and decided to expend that sum in the erection of an opera house which shall be the finest ever built upon the western continent.

The question whether Captain Colvocoresses committed suicide or was murdered at Bridgeport, Connecticut, a few months ago, is to be determined by the courts, the insurance companies refusing to pay any of the policies on his life.

All the slate pencils made in the United States are made in Vermont. The sales amount to from $15,000,000 to $18,000,000 per year.

The rivers of Maine have kept fuller this year than ever before, and consequently no mills have suspended for want of water or materials with which to work. The Kennebec has been almost literally full of logs since the opening of spring.

Chicago papers say that the hotels of that city have not for five years been called upon to provide accommodations for as many guests as at the present time. Travelers are crowded into rooms like corn in a crib. Restaurants, lunch-counters, and other places where meals are furnished, are crowded from morning till night.

Goldsmith Maid, the famous trotting mare, is said to be stolen property, and a law suit for her recovery is impending. It is stated that about five years ago the stables of a great Kentucky stock raiser were burned down and a very promising young mare stolen; and the groom who had charge of her has just seen the celebrated Maid, and is ready to take oath that she is the stolen animal.

A convention of Irish-American citizens of Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota is in session at Sioux City, called to devise means to aid, promote and encourage the Irish people of the over-crowded Eastern cities, and Irish soldiers of the late war, to immigrate to the Northwest. The meeting is said to be the most thoroughly representative Irish gathering ever assembled in the West.

SIX hundred single men and women of Welsh, English and German nationalities arrived at New York, a few days ago, on their way to join the Mormons. The men are described as a seedy set, but the women are nearly all under twenty-five, and good looking.

It is stated that the present management of the Erie Railway has decided to remove the harmonograms, pictures and all other traces and remembrances of Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., from the engines, ferry boats, palace coaches, and other property of the company. If they could remove all traces of their spirit from the management of the company it would be still better.

The great original sea serpent is said to have been at last identified as a monstrous specimen of eel, by no means rare in South African waters, which sometimes attains the length of forty feet.

Maine now puts in a claim for the model town. It is called Dayton, and has neither public debts, lawyer, liquor saloon, nor lock-up, and its morals are so pure, in fact, that no minister of the Gospel is needed.

The Shepherdstown (Va.) *Register* gives currency to a rumor that during the war a Federal quartermaster, who was hotly pushed by the enemy, buried some $60,000 in gold and greenbacks under a large white oak, about a mile from Shepherdstown, and that a few nights ago he came along and dug up the buried treasure and took it away.

In South Carolina the reed-birds now wax fat on rice, and the South Carolinians on reed-birds. Nothing is wanted to complete the eternal fitness of things but for the rice to set to work and eat the South Carolinians.

The other day a man in Kentucky, finding a neighbor pinned to the ground by a tree that had fallen on his leg, lifted it off. After the excitement was over he had two others tried to lift the tree again, but could not budge it.

Rain is badly needed in West Tennessee and the western portion of Kentucky. For the lack of it streams are going dry, and wells and springs and cisterns giving out. Such difficulty is now experienced in obtaining drinking water. As the crops, with perhaps some exceptions, have already been made, the drought will not seriously affect them.

It has been decided recently in Illinois that if an accident occurs while a person is either getting off or on a train, or attempting to do so for any reasonable purpose incident to railway travel, it comes within the terms of an accident policy as "traveling in a public conveyance."

California is in trouble over her gold note currency. Despite all her bankers can do, and her newspapers exhort, it will not become popular. Greenbacks are perfectly satisfactory to the great mass of the people of the United States, and the most sensible thing the press of California can do is to abandon the gold note currency cry and advocate the immediate adoption of the fraternal greenback.

Utah sends us the horrible report that a person in that dreadful territory has killed, or rope for beefing horses, made from the hair of the women slaughtered at the Mountain Meadow massacre, the great crime of the Mormons.

It is asserted upon the authority of the contractor for removing the debris from the Lindell Hotel lot, in St. Louis, that the other day his workmen turned up twenty feet below the surface, a burning mass which had been buried over five years.

Georgia boasts the possession of a citizen who has been struck by thirty-two minie balls, one mortar shell, one shrapnel, one three-inch conical, and it is said he has been struck by lightning, bitten by a rattlesnake and chased by a mad dog. He is a hale, hearty man yet.

"Throw physic to the dogs" when the patient is ... we do so, and administer marriage in mid dose and she will recover. At least this was the case in Indiana, recently, when a young attorney was married to a lady who was supposed to be in the last illness, but so salutary was the effect of the marriage that instead of dying she rapidly recovered, and is now able to go to court.

A story is told of a Davenport boy who two years ago was given ten cents, which he invested in matches, and sold at retail, and reinvested the proceeds in trade, and to-day is worth one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, all made in legitimate trade from that ten cents.

Here is an interesting and suggestive fact: An advertisement asking for a Protestant girl to do general house work in a small family, appeared two or three times last week, in two of the Boston papers having the largest circulation, but elicited not a single response.

A prominent citizen of San Francisco has just died of cancer, caused by a friend having playfully pinched his arm three years ago. His arm was thrice amputated, but without success.

Insoles made of goose feathers are the latest invention for keeping the feet warm. They will be cheaper after the November election, when Greeley's prospects are plucked.

Penniman for the best method of committing suicide are in order. A Westerner's execution will compete at the first fair offering a gold medal. The practitioner seated himself comfortably, took the rubber tube from the chandelier in his mouth and turned on the gas, inhaling his last breath in the easiest of fashions. Nobody was disturbed, and he proposes to take out a patent through a medium.

Late advices indicate that the African diamond fields are already becoming exhausted, and that a rise of from ten to twenty per cent. in the price of diamonds has occurred there. Hundreds are said to be leaving the fields broken down by disappointment and want.

Saratoga does not give up the ghost without an effort, and balls have not yet been allowed to discontinue. The weather there of late has been delightful.

A leopard, formerly belonging to Forepaugh's menagerie, has through some Forepaugh of his keeper, escaped, and is committing against the success of picnics and night-schools in New Jersey. He is not constant in his preferences for any locality, but changes his spots in a manner eminently unscriptural and unsatisfactory.

Thousands of bushels of apples will be left to rot on the ground in the orchards of New England this autumn. In some towns the farmers are offering cider at $1 50 per barrel, and it is difficult to find purchasers at half that price. The best varieties of apples at any price. The best varieties of winter fruit can be obtained back in the rural districts at a merely nominal price.

A number of St. Louis capitalists are on a visit to Chicago to inspect a new patent brick-making machine, which, it is said, will turn out a paving of nearly forty per cent. on the manufacture of brick. It is in contemplation to organize a company, to work the patent, with a capital of $500,000.

A single fall of snow has driven people helter skelter from the White Mountains, and landlords now admit that the season in that vicinity has closed unsuccessfully.

A New York physician, gifted with a faculty for turning the dark and plain English, reported the death of a patient as from "dyspepsia, assisted by the quack medicines for two years." Doubtless there was more truth in that than in half the long Latin obfuscations commonly made use of.

A St. Louis rat lately made a comfortable but somewhat expensive bed out of one thousand five hundred dollars in government bonds—all that the owner possessed.

AT a murder trial in Memphis where an attempt to establish insanity was made on the part of the defense, Dr. J. K. Allen was called as an expert, and testified briefly and rationally: "I have been for practicing physician for nearly thirty years; I have had some experience in cases of insanity, having been for ten years medical superintendent of the Kentucky Lunatic Asylum, and during that time had over 2,000 crazy people under my charge; I have heard the hypothetical case read by Mr. Phelan; I am here as an expert, and before answering the question would like to say that the more I studied the question of insanity the less I understood it. I ask no man who it begins and where it ends, neither I nor any physician in the world could tell you. In fact, on occasions like this, lawyers make fools of themselves in trying to make experts of doctors." The frankest professional testimony ever given in court.

IN A recent report on the condition of the English hospital at Pekin, China, the attending physician gives a formula for "anti-opium pills." This remedy is composed of extract of henbane, extract of geranium, camphor, quinine, cayenne peper, ginger and cinnamon, with castile soap and strup to form the mass, and licorice powder to form the coating. The efficacy of these pills in overcoming the opium habit, and in preventing the suffering on giving up the use of opium, is stated to have been proved in numerous cases. The native remedies, it is said, contain opium in some form, and must be thoroughly abandoned before the system can be entirely relieved of the effects of opium already smoked, and consequently are ineffectious—it being as difficult to discontinue the use of the medicine as of the drug itself.

SINCE attention has been directed to the subject, cases of lead poisoning, traceable to the use of hair preparations containing lead, are found to be very frequent. A case of this sort was recently reported in the medical journals, which was at first mistaken for muscular rheumatism, and treated as such with but slight amendment. Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the fingers and the hands, with "wrist drop" coming on, the true nature of the affection was seen, and its cause readily found in the free use of a hair reviewer containing a large proportion of sugar of lead. In this instance, no lines were seen upon the gums, but attacks of colic had been quite frequent. Discontinuance of the hair-dressing, and a resort to the ordinary remedies, effected a cure.

THE tragedy of Geneva, the missing bride, has been repeated in Kansas. Two children in Rock Creek, seven and ten years of age, were left at home by their mother, and in their play got into a chest provided with a spring lock, where they were found shortly afterward, smothered to death.

THE OHIO RIVER.

Meeting of Improvement Commissioners.

The Ohio River Improvement Commissioners met in Cincinnati on Wednesday, and organized with Hon. J. K. Moorhead as President. An executive committee, consisting of one member from each State represented, was appointed, George H. Thurston, Esq., of this city, chairman. At the afternoon session Mr. Thurston reported from the committee a plan of organization. It provides that the association shall be known as the Commission for the Improvement of the Ohio River. Its purposes shall be to secure the improvement of the Ohio and its tributaries by Congressional intervention, or any other advisable or judicious means. The report was adopted, and the following committees provided for in it were appointed:

Executive Committee—George H. Thurston, Pennsylvania; S. P. Hale, West Virginia; Hon. Benjamin Eggleston, Ohio; Z. M. Shirley, Kentucky; General Lazz Noble, Indiana; James Fackney, Illinois; Frank McClung, Tennessee.

Committee on Statistics—Joseph Walton, Pennsylvania; Thomas Sweeney, West Virginia; Joseph Dunphan, Kentucky; Thomas Sherlock, Ohio; J. A. Lemcke, Indiana; Charles Carroll, Illinois; Wm. M. Farrington, Tennessee.

State Legislation—Edward Blanchard, Pennsylvania; Vincent Shinkle, Kentucky; B. Eggleston, Ohio; O. P. Cobb, Indiana; Alfred Cutting, Illinois; D. N. Kennedy, Tennessee.

Committee on Plans and Manner for Present Improvement of the Ohio River—Robert Martin, of Ohio; General Thos. Power, of Pennsylvania; Captain John McClure, of West Virginia; M. Wall, of Kentucky; Chas. Mason, of Indiana; W. P. Halliday, of Illinois; A. G. Adams, of Tennessee.

Committee on Water Supply and Available Reservoirs—General J. K. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania; W. T. Poole, of West Virginia; John S. King, of Kentucky; V. B. Horton, of Ohio; Captain C. H. Meekin, of Indiana; John Gilbert, of Illinois; R. A. Pierson, of Tennessee.

During the session of the Commissioners on Thursday, Mr. V. B. Horton, of Ohio, committee appointed to draft a resolution for the action of the Commission to be forwarded to the Governors of the different States requesting appropriations to cover the expenses of the Commission, presented the following:

Resolved, That the Governors of the several States here represented be requested to present the subject of the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river and its tributaries in their annual messages to their respective Legislatures, and urge them to instruct their Senators and request their representation in Congress to adopt a permanent and liberal policy on the part of the National government on the subject of the improvement of the navigation of this great channel of internal commerce.

Resolved, That these resolutions be communicated to the Governors of the several States here represented officially from the Commission.

Resolved, That the members of this Commission make personal presentation to their respective Governors (where practicable) of the importance of this subject to the internal commerce of the whole country. Adopted.

Mr. Blanchard, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Executive Committee prepare a memorial to the respective Legislatures and Congress, to be submitted to this commission. Carried.

A general consultation was held by the board with Colonel Merrill, the engineer in charge of the Ohio river improvement, as to the best means of carrying out the object for which the commission was appointed.

The Colonel went over the subject of dams and reservoirs, and thought the question of the manner of improvement would be fully solved one year hence. Arrangements were now in progress for a trial of dams on the Monongahela, which would probably be pushed through next spring. If experience proves the use of locks and dams a success, he thought their immediate adoption would follow, and in that case they should be constructed on the upper Ohio to a point as far down as Wheeling, or farther if necessary.

Hon. Benjamin Eggleston presented the following:

Resolved, That the engineers in charge of the improvement of the Ohio river and its tributaries be and are hereby respectfully invited to attend and participate in our proceedings, and the Secretary requested to inform them of the time and place of meeting.

Mr. George H. Thurston presented the following:

Resolved, That in the absence of any funds to defray the expenses of the Commission, for postage, printing, telegraphing, stationery, &c., that an assessment of five dollars be and is hereby made on each member of the Board for these purposes, and that the same be placed in the Secretary's charge, to be act as Treasurer. Carried.

Adjourned to meet Wednesday, the 20th of November, at 10 o'clock, at the same place.

PERSONAL.

No announcement has been made for many months which could be classed as a legitimate sensation, and one in which the more intelligent classes of the country are deeply interested, if not startled, appears with the promised appearance of James Anthony Froude upon the lecture platform of the United States. The significance in the announcement is the desire of the people to listen to really eminent men of original and deep thought which it denotes. The personal history of the great English writer is too well known to need much space. Ungraduated from Oxford was followed by marked honors conferred upon him by his Alma Mater. His great work, the "Nemesis of Faith," caused the utmost excitement in religious and literary circles, and the young writer, whose work was an innovation, and that, too, of a startling character, became the point of attack from all sides. Support came also from the pulpit and the press, and the reputation of the author, as a daring thinker was at once established. His later works are well known, and his "History of England from the Fall of Cardinal Wolsey," in twelve volumes, gave him rank with Hume, Macaulay, Grote and the other great historians of the world.

General Sherman has kept a journal of his European tour, not for the public, however, but for his son. He says that his "experience of Europe has been a very pleasant one, and, as a rule, the people have adopted pretty generally what is best suited to them. I found, especially in England, Ireland and Scotland, much to admire. They live a more plain life than we do here, and are not continually on the excelsior movement, burning the fire of life with the blower up."

Revels, the negro, who used to be in the United States senate, is lecturing in the South on education. What higher work, entirely free from any active participation in politics.

Professor J. D. Whitney, the great geologist, is back from California for the season, and has resigned his residence at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he will employ the fall and winter in the preparation of further reports of his geological survey of California, and in the superintendence of the new mining school in connection with Harvard University.

A correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* writes that, in 1858, he made a small bargain with Horace Greeley for his old white coat, which, for a fair consideration, the philosopher agreed to send him. Greeley neglected to fulfill his part of the contract, and, after repeated solicitations, sent the following reply: "The simple and sole reason for my not sending the coat is this: my wife declines to part with it, and as she knows more of its value than I do, it would not be safe for me to send it, without her consent, even if I were inclined to take it from her against her will, as I should certainly regret to do. You may rest assured that any opposition on her part at the time I saw you." The man says he does not want the coat, but would urge all who are endeavoring to bargain with Greeley to consult Mrs. G. first.

The woman question has taken on a new phase. One Joseph Patterson, an alien, applied for naturalization papers at Boston in 1850, and received the first papers, but died before he could receive the second papers. The law provides that in such a case the widow shall take out the second papers for herself and minor children, and shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities of citizenship. The other day, Mrs. Patterson took out her husband's second papers, and now claims the right to vote on the strength of her first vote next November, and legal gentlemen say the right cannot be denied.

A niece of Johann Strauss calls herself into consultement with the rattling music of a sewing machine in a shoe factory at North Easton, Mass.

The latest report concerning Stanley, the discoverer of Livingstone, is that he has engaged to deliver a series of lectures on the subject of his African adventures.

MATILDA HERON, who set up a claim to the estate of the late Mr. BYRNE, of San Francisco, under the plea of being his widow, has been denied all allowance from the estate by the courts.

THE "funeral" of Pere Hyacinthe took place, according to the *London Echo*, on September 5th. It is the custom among Roman Catholic religious communities to consider any member that deserts them as dead, and the ceremony of burying him is quite complete. This was done to the convent of Dominicans, to which M. Hyacinthe Loyson belonged. A coffin was placed in the middle of the chapel, and the customary burial service chanted. It is said the scene was "most imposing."

A Female Fiend.

A correspondent of the Lebanon (Ky.) *Standard* relates the following horrible story: About three weeks since, there was perpetrated near London, Kentucky, one of the most horrible acts of infanticism that the combined fiends and devils of hell could have devised. A woman tortured a step-child of about four years to death, and it seems that her husband was accessory to the deed. The particulars, as we have gathered them are about as follows: The child had been tied so that it might starve to death. How long it had been tied is not known, but it is known that the child was tied and undoubtedly for that purpose. The body, when found the post-mortem examination found in the child's intestines an apple seed and a small crumb of bread only. They also found the skull crushed, as if by a hard blow. The woman's children, who witnessed the horrible affair, state that the child was so nearly starved that it caught a chicken which came near enough, and retaining only a handful of feathers, the child actually tried to eat them; thereupon the step-mother caught the child in her arms and commited the life by striking his head against the jambs of the fire-place. From history's pages blackened by a more horrible crime than that committed by Mrs. Blair, the demon who is guilty of the above outrage, and who, in custody of the proper authorities, now awaits a terrible sentence!

It is well known that lottery, gift enterprise and other swindlers make use of the mails to further their evil objects. Under the new postal code the Postmaster General has power to prevent this. Section 1,927 of the code provides that "the Postmaster General may, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person, firm, or corporation is engaged in conducting any fraudulent lottery, gift enterprise or scheme for the distribution of money, or of any real or personal property, by lot, chance, or drawing of any kind, or in conducting any other similar or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, forbid the payment by any Postmaster to any such person, firm, or corporation of any postal money-order drawn to the order or in favor of him or of them, and may provide by regulations for the return to the remitters of the sums named in such money-orders. And the Postmaster may also, upon like evidence, instruct Postmasters at any postoffices at which registered letters shall arrive directed to any such person, firm, or corporation, to return all such registered letters to the Postmasters at the offices at which they were originally mailed, with the word 'fraudulent' plainly written or stamped on the outside of said letters; and all such letters so returned to such Postmasters shall be by them returned to the writers thereof, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe."

THOMAS J. CRAYCROFT, of Harrison county, Indiana, had a terrible adventure with an infuriated bear recently. He had gone with his wife and daughter to the woods, where the sow with her pigs, not yet old enough to leave their bed, were, for the purpose of feeding her. The animal, after eating a few mouthfuls of corn, made a rush toward the child, but her jaws were widely extended, making frightful demonstrations. Mr. Craycroft sprang forward to save his child, at the same time telling his wife to take her child away. The maddened brute immediately attacked him, rearing up with her fore feet against his breast, and endeavoring to cut him about the head and neck with her sharp tusks. Mr. C. had no weapons but his hands and feet, and in the struggle was terribly bitten and torn by the infuriated beast. He finally managed to secure a club, with which he dealt his antagonist several heavy blows, finally driving her off.

THE tragedy of Geneva, the missing bride, has been repeated in Kansas. Two children in Rock Creek, seven and ten years of age, were left at home by their mother, and in their play got into a chest provided with a spring lock, where they were found shortly afterward, smothered to death.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large.
LEMUEL TODD,
GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD,
CHARLES ALBRIGHT.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.
WILLIAM D. FORTEN.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Jilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McAllister, Centre; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. McCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. McCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. McCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOS

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BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON and all other points in the east part of Ohio.

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GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE...JAS. N. HILL

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We offer for sale Free from all Taxes

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage 8's at 90 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage, Turtle Creek Division, 6's at 85 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 20, 1872.

With the return of quiet to the streets, business has resumed its usual course, and brokers, swallowed up in the flood of soldiers during the convention, are again the prominent figures on the street.

—Contrary to custom, currency has been in good supply during the past few weeks, and we hear of no transactions in exchange below par. The equilibrium is so evenly established between here and the East that there is no perceptible balance either way.

—A leading manufacturer, speaking of local collections, says that money is coming in rapidly from city buyers without any effort on his part to push such collections to a settlement, which is but another of the many paradoxes constantly exhibited in the workings of money market.

—The banks are meeting all legitimate demands on them from the established customers, giving little encouragement to outside calls for funds.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1881	113¾	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¾	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	114⅜	114
10-40s	107¾	108	108
New 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾
Gold	114¾	114¾	114
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114
United States 6s of 1881	115
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114
United States 10-40s	107¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Currency Facilities	111¾

—The government market shows a decided advance, 81s being ½ better, while new 5-20s have advanced ½ to 1 per cent. Gold, which sold at 115¼ last evening, closes at 114. Stocks are higher on the whole list. Ohio and Mississippi advanced ¾; Union Pacific 1 per cent., Pacific Mail 1¼, and Fort Wayne 1 per cent., the fluctuations being mostly in the "fancies." A private dispatch from New York expresses the opinion that the market is a "sale" on each rally, and that the general tendency of stocks is to lower prices.

—It is probable that the recent bank robbery in Baltimore will bring before the courts there the question of the liability of national banks for special deposits. Nearly five years ago, Mr. H. L. Hulburd, then Comptroller of the Currency, stated in a letter to Mr. Norris, cashier of the First National Bank of Baltimore, that "it is a direct transgression of the provisions of the national currency act for a national bank to assume the custody and safe-keeping of miscellaneous valuables. It is dangerous to the bank and in the nature of a fraud upon the stockholders. If the valuables are lost through the carelessness or dishonesty of a bank officer or clerk the officers are undoubtedly liable, and if the practice has been sanctioned by the board of directors, they will be held liable; and, as they are agents of the stockholders, the stockholders would, in the end, be required to make good the resulting loss." Notwithstanding this ruling, national banks have continued to receive parcels from depositors without charge. A judicial decision confirming Mr. Hurlburd's decision would put an end to the practice. The case of the Union National Bank by the recent robbery was $65,000 in notes and $15,000 in bonds. The surplus fund of the bank is $75,000 in bonds, so that its financial condition is not affected by the loss.

—The following tables show the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 20, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114⅝	114	114
Canada Southern	....	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	....	....	....	83¾	83½	....
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	68¾	68¾	68¾	69¼	69¼	69¼
A. & Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wells, Fargo Express	....	....	....	79	....	....
American Express	....	....	....	69	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	97¼	97¼	97¼
New York Central Scrip	....	....	....	....	....	....
Erie	84¾	84¾	84¾	85¼	85¼	85¼
Reading	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	....	....	....	113	....	....
Michigan Southern	87¾	87¾	88¼	87¾	88¼	88¼
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsburg	98	....	98½	98	98¾	98¾
Chicago and Northwest	71¾	71¾	72	72¼	72¼	72¼
Do. preferred	90	....	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	104¾	....	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
St. Paul	54¾	....	54¾	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
Do. preferred	74¾	....	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Wabash	40¾	....	40¾	....	....	....
Do. preferred	80	....	80¾	80	80	80
Fort Wayne	97¾	....	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Ohio and Mississippi	42¾	42¾	42¾	43	43	43
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	110	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	....	....	119¾	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	98¾	....	....
Union Pacific	38¾	39	39	38¾	39¼	39¼

—The government market shows a decided advance, 81s being ½ better, while new 5-20s have advanced ½ to 1 per cent. Gold, which sold at 115¼ last evening, closes at 114. Stocks are higher on the whole list. Ohio and Mississippi advanced ¾; Union Pacific 1 per cent., Pacific Mail 1¼, and Fort Wayne 1 per cent., the fluctuations being mostly in the "fancies." A private dispatch from New York expresses the opinion that the market is a "sale" on each rally, and that the general tendency of stocks is to lower prices.

—It is probable that the recent bank robbery in Baltimore will bring before the courts there the question of the liability of national banks for special deposits. Nearly five years ago, Mr. H. L. Hulburd, then Comptroller of the Currency, stated in a letter to Mr. Norris, cashier of the First National Bank of Baltimore, that "it is a direct transgression of the provisions of the national currency act for a national bank to assume the custody and safe-keeping of miscellaneous valuables. It is dangerous to the bank and in the nature of a fraud upon the stockholders. If the valuables are lost through the carelessness or dishonesty of a bank officer or clerk the officers are undoubtedly liable, and if the practice has been sanctioned by the board of directors, they will be held liable; and, as they are agents of the stockholders, the stockholders would, in the end, be required to make good the resulting loss." Notwithstanding this ruling, national banks have continued to receive parcels from depositors without charge. A judicial decision confirming Mr. Hurlburd's decision would put an end to the practice. The case of the Union National Bank by the recent robbery was $65,000 in notes and $15,000 in bonds. The surplus fund of the bank is $75,000 in bonds, so that its financial condition is not affected by the loss.

—The following tables show the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 20, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114⅝	114	114
Canada Southern	....	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	....	....	....	83¾	83½	....
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	68¾	68¾	68¾	69¼	69¼	69¼
A. & Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wells, Fargo Express	....	....	....	79	....	....
American Express	....	....	....	69	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96¾	97¼	97¼	97¼
New York Central Scrip	....	....	....	....	....	....
Erie	84¾	84¾	84¾	85¼	85¼	85¼
Reading	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	....	....	....	113	....	....
Michigan Southern	87¾	87¾	88¼	87¾	88¼	88¼
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsburg	98	....	98½	98	98¾	98¾
Chicago and Northwest	71¾	71¾	72	72¼	72¼	72¼
Do. preferred	90	....	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	104¾	....	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
St. Paul	54¾	....	54¾	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
Do. preferred	74¾	....	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Wabash	40¾	....	40¾	....	....	....
Do. preferred	80	....	80¾	80	80	80
Fort Wayne	97¾	....	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Ohio and Mississippi	42¾	42¾	42¾	43	43	43
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	110	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	....	....	119¾	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	98¾	....	....
Union Pacific	38¾	39	39	38¾	39¼	39¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	57¼	Lehigh Valley R. R.	58¾
Phila. and Erie	26½	North Penna R. R.	....
Lehigh Navigation	39½	United Co's of N. J.	124¼
Catawissa	29½	Schuylkill Navigat'n	14¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	34½	Reading	56¾

Ex-dividend.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 20.—Tobacco fairly active; sales 62 hhds.; Reading demand 1 @ heavy lump 14@ 14½c. Cotton declined 1c; low middling 19½c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
FRIDAY, September 20, 1872.

REMARKS—The most noticeable feature in the market is that country millers are still in the market and are liberal purchasers of wheat. It is reported that our mills are fully supplied, and for the present are not in the market to any extent, thus leaving an open field for their country rivals.

Flour—The stock of flour, including all grades and qualities, in store and mills, is fully up to the wants of the trade, and the home consumption demand was never more active; nor are the sales alone confined to the city, large orders being daily forwarded to distant points.

Oats are in light supply and prices are very firm, though not quotably higher. Should the receipts continue light prices will ascertain a shade.

Corn, rye and barley are quiet and unchanged in price, with stocks fully up to, if not in excess, of the demand.

Groceries continue quite active, particularly in the line of sugars, which are much sought after for "canning" purposes.

Bacon and Provisions are reported fairly active. The stocks on hand are of excellent quality, having been cured under the immediate supervision of dealers, or selected from with care and judgment.

Butter has not yet assumed a solid basis as to prices and they range as to quality and condition. Little, if any by-line roll or print has appeared.

Eggs are a shade firmer, and prime fresh are in demand at full rates—dealers guaranteeing them "sound."

Cheese, though not quotably higher, tends upwards and it will not surprise us if it should command 9c.

Ashes are very firm, the stocks on hand not being very heavy, though sufficient to meet the wants of the trade.

Below will be found the rulings of the market, the rates being wholesale unless otherwise quoted:

Apples—The receipts to-day were 400 barrels. The market is not as active one, though those cooking apples meet with ready sales at $2 75@3 00 per barrel.

BEANS—Following are the safest prices at which sales are made, and we may add that the market is very firm: Ammon soda saltpetre (powder), 6½@6½c; pearl ash (refined), pot ash 10c; nitrate soda 6½@6½c; arsnic 6c; bi-carb soda 6½c; black lead 8c.

BUTTER—Receipts are rather light, being only 21 pkgs. We are reported sales of choice fresh at 25@28c; but the ruling figures would be 22@25c per pound; common dull and slow.

BEANS—The market is quiet and unchanged; prime white are being sold at $2 75@3 00 per bushel.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The indispensable household article sells at the following rates: 1 lb cans $1 75; ½ lb cans $1 25; 1 lb cans $6 00; 2 cans $3 00 per dozen.

CHEESE—The market is very firm, and prices tend upwards. We do not change our figures, but quote as follows: Ohio Goshen 12½@13c; Dairy 12½@13c; Factory 11½@12c; Sweitzer 16@16c; Roquefort 50 boxes.

CARBON OIL—Prices are firm and unchanged, with a fair jobbing demand reported. We are reported sales at 1963c, with the usual advance on jobbing lots.

CEMENT—Benson's Hydraulic $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Louisville $2 50@3 75; The Rhodius $4 00; Eagle $3 50; Johnstown $2 25; calcined plaster: $4 50; land plaster $2 50@3 00; hair $2 50@3 00.

CORN MEAL—The demand for this article just now is light. We are reported small sales at $2 25 ₱ bbl.

CANDLES—The market was uniform with sales at the following figures: Stearine, full weight, 16c; 14 ounces, 15½c; star, 14 ounces, 16c; full weight, 19½c.

COFFEE—Dull. Market moderately active at sale per pound.

CONCENTRATED LYE—The late advance has been fully maintained, with regular sales at $8 00 per case.

CANS AND TOPPINGS—The receipts are barely on the increase, footing up 7,624 pieces and 151 pieces for the past two or three hours. We have no change to note in prices and quote as follows: Sugar cured hams 18c; clear sides 16c; plain shoulders 13c; sugar cured shoulders 12c; breakfast bacon 14c; rib sides 13½c; clear sides 12c. Dried beef 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10½c; pails 11½c.

EGGS—There is a fair demand for strictly fresh, with sales at 22@23c per dozen.

FLOUR—The receipts for the past twenty four hours foot up 3,086 bbls. We are reported an active, trade during, with a sharp competition among dealers, which has caused a reduction on 50 lots—a few dollars, which we give the following as the store rates: Penn Mills, fancy white wheat, $3 75@4 00; Penn Mills, family, $3 50@3 75; Minnesota Island, $8 10. Rye flour $3 25. Mill rates are as follows: National Mills, wheat, per bbl, $3 90; Pan Handle (choice amber), $3 75; Morning Glory (red winter wheat), $3 50. The usual deduction for sacks.

FEED—The market rules steady, and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Middlings $1 75@1 80; second, $1 50; mixed, $1 40@1 45; coarse chop, per cwt, $1 40; chopped corn $1 45; chopped rye $1 35; bolted corn meal 75c per bush.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye for the past twenty-four hours as follows:

Wheat, sacks	2301	Barley, sacks	1056
Oats, sacks	1	Rye, sacks	180
Corn, sacks	558		

The market is very firm, and those holding wheat will make no sacrifice to sell. We quote as follows: Wheat, the prime red winter is in the market, city mills seeming fully supplied, and for the present out of the market. Prices remain as at last quotations, with a few fractional changes. Sales were made of white at $1 45@1 50; amber at $1 40@1 45; red winter at $1 35@1 40; No 2 red at $1 30@1 35; No 3 red at $1 20@1 25. Corn—yellow shelled 60c; mixed 58c. Rye 85c. Barley nominal.

GROCERIES—There is nothing new to record in the grocery line. Sugars sell as freely as ever, and at the full quotations. The convention brought a good many buyers to the city, and they have given the wholesale buyers just as much as they can do for the next week. We have no change to note in prices from those previously quoted, which were as follows:

Sugars—Powdered sugars 13¾c; crushed 13¾c; Granulated 13¼c; coffee crushed 13¼c; Extra C 13¼c; Coffee C 13c; Dark yellow 12½c; Prime yellow 12½c; Good yellow 12c; Fair yellow 11½c; Dark yellow 11½c; Molasses sugars 9@10c; Syrups, New Orleans 60@70c; Sugar-house syrup 50@60c; N O bbl; Demerara 11½c; P R 10@11c; sugar house syrup 50@60c.

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 26, strictly prime 24c; prime 23c; good 22c; fair 20c; roasted in one pound papers 25c; O G Java 32c.

Spices Ground—Pepper, pure 25c; fair 20c.

Spices Whole—Allspice 16c; Cassia 20c; nutmegs $ 15@18c.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 00 per bbl. Market not active. Calcined at $2 40@2 50 per bbl. Louisville hydraulic cement $3 50@3 75 per ₱.

ONIONS—Yellow $4 00 per bbl; red $2 00.

SWEET POTATOES—Jerseys $4 00; Maryland $4 50. Demand active.

HAY—Sales baled on wharf and track at $ 8@20@21 00 ₱ ton. Loose—Extra timothy, $22@23; mixed, $20@21; clover, $18@19; pea straw $12@13.

POULTRY—We quote fair sized young chickens at $5@6 00 per pair, by coop; old, 30@35c.

POTATOES—Are reported at $6 00 per case.

VINEGAR—Good cider is quoted at 18c per gal.

TALLOW is without change and prices rule firm at 8@8½c.

WOOL—Is still readily at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bush as to quality; flax seed ranges from $1 70@1 80.

WHISKY—Trade is reported, and high wines are selling in job lots at 90@90c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, September 20, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Hor's. No. head.
Thursday, Sept. 19	1,926	9,600	6,500	30

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Hor's. No. head.
Thursday, Sept. 19	....	5,400	1,200	....
Friday, Sept. 20	1,962	4,500	1,200	....
Total	2,458	19,700	11,400	30

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle the last two days were fair, but consist principally of through cattle. The market wound up firm and steady, with a good demand for prime shipping cattle, which were in light supply. At this writing there is nothing left unsold.

PRICES.

The following are the extreme rates:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00 to $7 25; prime 1,300 lbs steers, $6 50 to $6 90; prime 1,200 to 1,300 lbs steers, $6 00 to $6 40; good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers $5 25 to $5 75; good 1,000 lbs steers $4 70 to $5 00; common 800 to 950 lbs $3 25@$4 25; bulls $2 50 to $3 00; cows $3 00 to $4 00; heifers $3 75 to $5 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs, as will be seen by reference to receipts above, has been heavy. The market is dull and drooping, with very few hogs selling. The supply greatly exceeds the demand, and, until the surplus stock is worked off, a dull market will rule. Following are the prices ruling today:

Extra Philadelphia $5 50; prime Philadelphia $5 25 to $5 35; Yorkers $4 75.

Sheep.

The run of sheep to-day was light. Trade is good, particularly for the best grades, and prices are, if anything, a shade stronger than last week. The supply greatly exceeds the demand, and, until the surplus stock is worked off, a dull market will rule. Following are the prices ruling to-day:

Extra Philadelphia $5 50; prime Philadelphia $5 25 to $5 35. Yorkers $4 75.

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The run of sheep to-day was light. Trade is good, particularly for the best grades, and prices are, if anything, a shade stronger than last week. The supply greatly exceeds the demand, and, until the surplus stock is worked off, a dull market will rule. Following are the prices ruling to-day:

Extra Philadelphia $5 50; prime Philadelphia $5 25 to $5 35;

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Greeley's Friends in a Rage Over His Pittsburgh Speech.

THE TRADING POLITICIAN.

Hassaurek and His Price

The Baltimore Suspended Firms.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 20, 1872.

The Baltimore Suspended Firms.

The creditors of William Bayne & Co., and Lazear Brothers, two of the lately suspended Baltimore houses, met yesterday and received a proposition from the former of 50¾ cents on the dollar in cash, and the paper of Kirkland, Chase & Co., and other of the embarrassed firms for the balance of their obligations. The offer will probably be accepted and Bayne & Co. continue business.

Greeley's Friends in a Rage

Mr. Greeley's supporters here were not backward, after reading the five speeches he made on the first day of his trip, in expressing the opinion that very little good, and probably positive harm, would result from allowing him too much rope, but his Pittsburgh speech, attacking the soldiers, has removed all the reserve of his friends here, and he is now roundly abused to-day by Liberal Republicans in language strongly similar to his own editorial style of personal denunciation.

The Trading German Politician.

The following appears as an editorial in the *Star* of this evening:

"The accession of Mr. Frederick Hassaurek to the Greeley and Brown ranks has been puffed into a much more important and significant affair than the facts warrant. The history of the case is briefly as follows: Ever since the National conventions, and until last week, Mr. Hassaurek and his paper, the *Volksblatt*, have been so evenly poised on the political fence that no one could possibly detect any leaning either way. Their position was one of strict and exact neutrality, and as the conditions of the campaign had in nowise changed from the beginning, everybody was justified in supposing this attitude would be maintained to the end. But it now turns out the delay was only for the purpose of obtaining the best terms, no matter which side of the fence then. It has lately come to light that Mr. Hassaurek has for some time been in negotiation with certain members of the Republican party in Ohio for the transfer of himself and his paper to the support of Grant. For the round sum of $30,000 he offered to take the stump and also direct the columns of the *Volksblatt* against Greeley, Schurz & Co., and he particularly wanted an opportunity to flax the last named gentleman, of whose prominence and success he is morbidly jealous. The price was pronounced too high, and he subsequently reduced the figures to $15,000. These were regarded favorably, and an agent started East to raise money. He secured the sum of $10,000 in New York and came home after making the balance up from the Republican Congressional Committee. This body failed, however, to appreciate the patriotic offer, and so the price was not raised in the stipulated time. Hence the scheme miscarried, and Mr. Hassaurek jumped on the stump and in his paper for Greeley and Brown."

Sumner's Declination.

Information from Boston is to the effect that the Democrats have become so well satisfied that Sumner has actually declined their nomination, that on Tuesday last their State Committee appointed a subcommittee to confer with the Liberals and see what can be done at out it.

Machinists and Blacksmiths' Convention.

ALBANY, September 20.—At the session of the International Machinists and Blacksmiths' Convention to day, various resolutions presenting bills for action, were received and referred, among which were the following: Taking from the President the power to suspend apprentices unless for remodelling the present plan of insurance in the union; eliling the present plan of insurance in the union; relative to the New York strike fund; that members of subordinate unions be required to report monthly to secrecy as to the proceedings of the meetings; that the per capita tax be increased to fifty cents; that $1,000 be appropriated to organize in the Dominion of Canada; to insure members permanently disabled; to appropriate $1,000 to organize the New England States, and to grant amnesty to all suspended unions. A resolution offered by Mr. Adams, of Alabama, not to permit persons of African descent to become members, was tabled. The Treasurer's report shows the receipts to be $14,544 for the year, and disbursements $10,547.

GREELEY AT TYRONE.

A Big Noise on a Small Basis.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
TYRONE, September 19, 1872.

The Old White Hat passed through Tyrone on Wednesday evening *en route* for Pittsburgh and the coal regions. A ten minutes speech at the station being placarded during the day, of course a crowd collected at the depot awaiting the soldiers, he not coming like Tyrone, and especially *the* town of Tyrone being eager to seize on any trifling occurrence whatever, promising excitement. As the Greeley force in Tyrone numbers only about a dozen, at large estimates, of course a small amount of fuss and fustian and claptrap struck the leaders as being the proper thing to atone for lack of other and better material. Accordingly, a few old tar barrels were discharged, an old tarbarrel set on fire by a crazy preacher roaming the woods here, and a big whistle tannery attachment were blown, and sent with the echoes flying—every echo being designed to shout a shout for Greeley (about all the shouts he got by the way). Well, the train drove in sight—rounded the curve beautifully—the mountain labored and brought forth its mouse—that is to say, that the old Hat delivered itself and then it retired amid the plaudits of three Roman candles, the animating screech of the engine whistle, and the discordant wrangling chorus of the breezes. After which the crowd dispersed hurrahing for Grant.

This was truly a welcome for the great philosopher, and must have been cheering to the twelve people who turned out to take the stump and also direct the columns of the *Volksblatt* against Greeley, Schurz & Co., and he particularly wanted an opportunity to flax the last named gentleman, of whose prominence and success he is morbidly jealous. The price was pronounced too high, and he subsequently reduced the figures to $15,000. These were regarded favorably, and an agent started East to raise money. He secured the sum of $10,000 in New York and came home after making the balance up from the Republican Congressional Committee. This body failed, however, to appreciate the patriotic offer, and so the price was not raised in the stipulated time. Hence the scheme miscarried, and Mr. Hassaurek jumped on the stump and in his paper for Greeley and Brown."

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LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Mass Convention at New Castle.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
NEW CASTLE, Pa., September 20, 1872.

A mass convention was held at New Castle on Thursday. The city was densely crowded. Thousands of the country people were in. Several township clubs of the county sent organized delegations—men, women and children turning out in old fashioned style. A mounted company, one hundred strong, of Ku-Klux, grotesquely masked and uniformed, formed a prominent feature of the procession. In spite of the occasional dashes of rain the enthusiasm was unabated until dark. Governor Noyes, of Ohio, and ex-Governor Pollock, of Pennsylvania, addressed the crowd at the Opera House, which was packed as it never was be ore. They slander the banner county of the State when they say that she is going back on her record for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft. Put Lawrence down for more than her usual majority.

CITY MATTERS.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Accident on the Pan Handle—Narrow Escape from a Casualty.

The Cincinnati express train, known as "No. 1," and due here via the Pan Handle Railway at 6:45 last evening, did not arrive until eleven o'clock P. M. owing to an accident near Mansfield. It is alleged that after the Little Washington train on the Chartiers Valley Railroad crossed the Pan Handle track, near Mansfield, the switch was left open. The train from Cincinnati came thundering along and as soon as the engine touched the switch it was hurled from the track on the side next the river. The tender and baggage car followed, and were also turned on their side, but fortunately none of the passengers in the forward coach, which the entire train left the track. Strange to say, no one was injured. News of the accident being conveyed to the Union Depot. Special cars were at once dispatched to the scene of it and the passengers being transferred, the track was cleared and the special train arrived at 11 P. M. last night. The baggage did not reach the city until six this morning, when that destined for the East, with the through passengers, were speedily transferred and started to their destination. That no one was injured is a miracle.

Painful Accident.

About seven o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Henry Bolman, President of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, met with a severe accident at McKeesport. The gentleman was about to visit the city, and when the train approached the depot there was a general rush for the coaches. Mr. Bolman, in endeavoring to get on a car, slipped, or was pushed, and fell to the ground beside a stick of timber that lay parallel with the track, and his right hand was thrown partially across the rail. The wheels of the train, which was still moving, passed over his hand, cutting off the thumb and two fingers of the hand. His escape from death seemed miraculous. He was removed to his home, and received proper medical aid.

Serious Accident.

An aged lady named Mrs. Murray, aged seventy years, met with a severe accident last evening. At the time of the accident she was crossing Ohio street, at the corner of East Diamond, Allegheny, when a buggy, occupied by two young men, and being driven recklessly along Ohio street, was driven against her. She was knocked her down, seriously injuring her, and removed to her home in Gay alley, where she received proper attention.

Severe Accident.

Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock a man named Matthew McBride, who was in the employ of the street Commissioner, was scraping the mud from Carson street, South Pittsburgh, when street car No. 14 came along, and in stepping to one side, the man was kicked down by one of the horses, the wheels of the car passing over one of his arms before he could regain his feet. The car was quickly checked up, and the injured man was conveyed to his home on Nance street, where, where a surgeon was summoned. The limb, it is feared, will have to be amputated.

The Subsistence Committee

Yesterday morning the ladies of the Subsistence Committee held a meeting in old City Hall. They audited and paid their bills, footing up the expenditures of parties, and left over, endeavored to find out who stole the white muslin that covered the tables that could not be ascertained some other business and adjourned, taking with them the kind wishes and hearty thanks of all acquainted with the active, energetic and thoroughly successful manner in which they performed their onerous duties.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 20.—Flour; scarce and firm; superfine $5 25@5 50; treble extra $7 12½@8 50; family $8 25@9 00. Corn scarce and firmer at 60c. Oats scarce and firmer. St. Louis $5c. Bran—none here. Hay scarce and firmer; prime $23. Pork firm; mess $14 50. Bacon—sides and fats at 8½c@11½c; shoulders 6½c; hams—sugar cured 12½@13½c. Lard—tierces 12½@13c; kegs 13½@14c. Sugar scarce; fair to fully fair 10½@11c; prime 11½@11¾c. Molasses—50@60c. Coffee—Rio 18½@19c. Cotton easier; sales 5,000 bales; Coffee dull; ordinary 16c; low middlings 18¼@18½c; middling good ordinary 19c; low middlings 18¼@18½c; middling 19½c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, September 20.—Cattle—receipts 3,985. Market moderately active for all grades, and prices are steady. Most of the stock in the yards was common and medium shipping steers, and ranged at $3 50@4 25 for common to choice; stockers $3 25@3 75; Texans and Cherokee cows $2 50@3 00. Hogs—receipts 7,303. Market fairly active and steady for good grades at $4 75@4 95. A few sales of stockers at $3 50@3 75, and some rough, partially fatied, sold at $4 25@4 50. Sheep—receipts 1,647. Hogs—receipts 7,303. Market fairly active and steady for good grades at $4 75@4 95. A few sales of stockers at $3 50@3 75, and some rough, partially fatied, sold at $4 25@4 50. Sheep—receipts 1,647. Market quiet, steady and unchanged.

NEW CHURCH ORGANIZATION.

Adjourned Meeting of Members of U. P. Church, Allegheny—An Organization Effected—The New Version of Psalms Adopted and the Use of Tokens Dispensed With—Reports of Committees.

Last evening, an adjourned meeting of the members of the Second U. P. Church, (late Dr. Clark's) of Allegheny, who have left that organization and propose to organize a new church, was held in the basement of the Second, corner of Sandusky, near Ohio street. A few weeks ago, it will be remembered, an election for a pastor was held in the Second church, which resulted in the selection of Dr. Wallace. A large number of the members who supported the Rev. Mr. Johnston were dissatisfied with this result, and decided to withdraw and form a new organization, when they would extend a call to Mr. Johnston. Judging from the large attendance last evening, and the interest manifested, the movement promises to be a success, and the new organization will doubtless soon rank with the best churches.

The meeting was organized by calling Capt. J. W. Kinzer to the chair and electing Jacob Glosser Secretary. The chair now called for the reports of committees appointed at the last meeting.

Mr. Sims, from the committee to secure names to the memorial to be presented to the Presbytery, setting forth the reasons for withdrawing from the Second Church and the establishment of a new one, submitted a report which was accepted, and the committee continued.

Mr. Parker, chairman of the committee to provide a place of worship, reported that the committee had consulted with the trustees of this church (the Reformed church), who agreed to allow them the use of the building, free of rent, on two conditions: First, that they would provide regular worship, and secondly, that they would attend to all necessary repairs to the building. The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Thornburg, from the Committee on Supplies, reported that the Rev. W. J. Reid would preach in this church, on Sabbath (to-morrow) afternoon at three o'clock.

Mr. Sims suggested that the name of this organization be "The Central United Presbyterian Church." No action taken.

An invitation was now extended to those present who had not yet signed the memorial or subscribed to the fund to defray the expenses, to come forward and sign the papers. Quite a number then went forward. So far one hundred and twenty seven persons have signed the memorial, and about $2,000 been subscribed.

Mr. Wm. Lockhart moved that an organization be now effected. Mr. Andrew Taggart moved to amend that an organization be effected with the understanding that the new version of psalms be adopted, and the use of tokens dispensed with. After a prolonged discussion the amendment was carried with only seven dissenting votes. The original motion was then put and carried.

Committees were now appointed to secure a choir, to make the necessary repairs to the building, and also a Standing Committee on Supplies. Mr. James Brown was appointed to receive the first instalment of subscriptions, which are to be paid quarterly, after October 1st.

Mr. Glosser moved that the meeting now express themselves in favor of extending a call to the Rev. Mr. Johnston, after a proper organization had been effected. The motion was carried unanimously. This may be considered as equivalent to an election.

A brief discussion now took place on the organization of a Sabbath school, when the following officers were elected: Prof. E. M. Sill, Superintendent; L. Robinson, Assistant; Wm. Lockhart, Librarian.

The meeting now adjourned until Wednesday evening next.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There will be two grand performances at this house to-day—afternoon at two o'clock, and evening at half-past seven. "Poverty Flat" will be the attraction in the afternoon, and also in the evening, supplemented by the last act of Shakespeare's play, "Richard III." The stellar attractions of the week—Miss Mary Mitchell and Mr. George W. Albaugh, a very talented, pains taking couple, will personate the leading roles at each performance. The management have spared no expense in placing "Poverty Flat" on the stage in a superior manner, and have succeeded admirably. At the evening entertainment Mr. Albaugh will personate the "Duke of Gloster," and Mr. Gatchell "Richmond." The programme is certainly an excellent one, and will give the new company an opportunity to appear in the legitimate as well as the sensational.

On Monday night the old favorite, John Collins, will appear in a sensational drama entitled "Paul Clifford." Let him receive an old fashioned welcome.

American Theater.

The company at present appearing at this house is one of the best in the variety line that has been in this city for some time. The programme consists of such talented comedians as John Mulligan, Wm. Rice, Lafayette Welch, Walters, Morton, Gardner, Ed. Banker, George L. Hall and that popular favorite Walter Bray. The ladies of the company number some excellent terpsichorean, vocal and dramatic artists, and the beautiful ballets are produced last evening, under the direction Sig. Gellini, and were loudly applauded. Miss Martha Wren and Mr. James Collins appeared in an amusing sketch, "The Policeman's Frolic," which was enthusiastically received. Mr. Wells in an original entertainment of his own brought down the house several times. In a word, the entertainment is one of a thoroughly enjoyable and highly amusing nature, and under the direction of stage director Fitzsimmons passes off in the most agreeable manner. Two performances to-day—afternoon and evening. Next week Manager Aims announces a "Female Torchlight Procession," among the features.

Varieties Theater.

Managers Gardner & Trimble have made great preparations for the enjoyment of their patrons of the performance this afternoon and that in the evening. Miss Lotta Sarony, Albert Sarony, Miss Crayton, Miss Henderson, Geo. F. Moore, James Maus, Dick Gorman and many others will appear in each entertainment in original songs, dances, negro comicalities, gymnastics, &c., &c. The attraction for each performance is the best assured of having plenty of amusement, devoid of aught that might offend. A splendid bill for this evening.

Band Music Stolen and Recovered.

While the Steubenville band was in our city, during the convention, some scoundrel stole a little valise belonging to the band, and in it were books belonging to the organization. This happened on Tuesday evening, and of course the band played entirely "by ear" during its stay. At an early hour yesterday morning, detective Love, of Steubenville, was in the Fifth Avenue House, and he noticed the satchel in possession of a man standing near the bar. Mr. Love demanded it, but the man who had it in his possession refused to give it up, and threatened to cut the officer if he interfered with him. Mr. Love, nothing daunted, laid his hand on a revolver in his hip pocket, and after a little persuasion, secured possession of the satchel. The man who had it said he was from New York, and had obtained it by mistake. As Mr. Love was leaving in a train about to depart for his home, he made no arrest, but let the alleged larcenist depart in peace.

Thrown from the Track.

An accident, which might have necessitated the holding of several inquests, occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, near Stewart's Station, yesterday morning. The supervisor of that section of the road, with five laborers, left Stewart's Station on a hand-car, for the purpose of doing some work along the track. They had proceeded but a short distance when a freight train came dashing along at a lively rate. The morning was very foggy and the men did not discover the train until it was right upon them. All jumped from the car in time to save themselves, except a German, a new hand, who remained on board. The hand-car was thrown from the track, and the German so badly injured that he will scarcely survive.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Conference of the Methodist Church will be held on the South Side next year.

LIEUT. CHARLES W. PALMER is making a very acceptable Captain of the Night Watch.

THE track of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad will be completed to Castle Shannon next month.

THE exhibitions of fancy shots given by Prof. Albert Garnier, at the Brunswick Billiard Hall, last night, attracted a large number of spectators.

A COLORED veterinary surgeon, named Green, charged Harry Buchannon with threatening to whip deponent. Alderman O'Donnell issued a warrant.

AT THE office of Alderman O'Donnell, yesterday, Michael Sullivan made information against Hugh Hanlon, charging him with assaulting him with a handy billy. Warrant issued.

CATHERINE LIMBACK yesterday appeared before Squire Heisel, of Birmingham, and made information against her husband for deserting her. A warrant has been issued for the accused.

THE Rev. D. R. Wilson will preach under the auspices of the Wylie Avenue Church on Sabbath evening, in the hall of the Eleventh ward school house at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

THE Turtle Creek delegation in the torchlight procession consisted of 106 men and a brass band under command of Capt. McIntosh. The delegation was handsome, was only credited with having forty men in line.

WORK has been commenced on the Methodist Episcopal Church in Allentown. Mr. Frank M. Caier, who has the contract for the building, thinks it will be ready for occupation before the cold weather sets in.

W. F. Ross made an information yesterday before Deputy Mayor Swilley, of Allegheny, against Wm. Emery, for larceny, alleging that the accused carried off three pairs of boots, valued at twenty one dollars. Warrant issued.

JOSEPH HINDS, the young man arrested on Thursday for stealing the horse and buggy from James T. Sampson, already noticed, had a hearing yesterday before Deputy Mayor Neville, and was held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer at Court.

YESTERDAY Mrs F. Horst, of Allegheny, presented the Great Western Band, of this city, with a handsome silk flag, in consideration of the Great Western being the best military band in the late procession.

AN old man named Hoover, of East Birmingham, fell into a cellar on Carson street, near Twenty-sixth on Thursday night, and was pretty severely hurt. He was carrying a sack of flour to a customer, and was not aware that the cellar lay in his path.

ALDERMAN MERGEL, caused the arrest of George Fritz yesterday for assault and battery, on oath of Elizabeth Breakiron. It is alleged by Mrs. B. that she called at Fritz's tavern to notify him not to sell her husband any liquor, when the defendant forcibly ejected her from the premises.

THEODORE THOMAS'S celebrated orchestra will give our people two evenings of delightful music at Library Hall next month—October 30th and 31st. Instead of a pianist, he brings with him George L. Osgood, a young American tenor and composer, who has gained a good reputation abroad as an artist.

AN assault was made on Squire Schmoize, of Collins township, last night between eight and nine o'clock, by a party of men. Several bricks and stones were hurled through the window of his office while he was sitting behind his desk, engaged in writing. The Squire has a clue to the perpetrators, and doubtless they will be brought to justice. The Squire escaped injury.

CITY COUNCILS will meet on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, for the special purpose of considering the apportionment ordinance. It is necessary that this ordinance be finally passed on this day, in order to make the apportionment legal, and a full attendance of the members is desirable. The railroad ordinance, as passed in Select Council, may possibly be taken up in the Common branch.

LAST EVENING a difficulty ensued near the saloon of Lawrence Sproul, in Allegheny, when a man named Samuel Lane hurled a brick through the large plate-glass window of the saloon. The glass large plate-glass window of the saloon. The glass was valued at two hundred dollars. Sproul made information last evening before the Mayor against Lane for malicious mischief, when a warrant was issued for his arrest.

MR. SAMUEL MORROW, tin, copper, and sheet iron worker, No. 115 First avenue, furnished gratuitously the materials and cooking stove which was used by the ladies of the Subsistence Committee in cooking the meals for the soldiers during the convention. The stove was hauled to the City Hall by one of Messrs. McCully & Co.'s teams, and returned to Mr. Morrow's warehouse by a team furnished by Mr. H. Harrington.

THERE has been established in this city a philanthrophic institution for the care of aged and destitute women, which promises to prove a most beneficiable charity. It is in charge of the Roman Catholic order of the Little Sisters. But it is intended as a refuge for women in distress, without regard to creed or nationality. They will sustain the institution entirely by their handiwork, and by alms they may receive from the charitable. We hope their appeal may not be made in vain, as their ends and aims are most worthy.

A DIFFICULTY occurred yesterday, between a man named John George and Eddie Fisher, a colored boy, both employees at the Dolly Varden glass works, when George threw a bottle at the boy, striking him on the side and knocking him down. He then seized a bar of iron and dealt him a severe blow on the head, crushing in the skull. Dr. Arthurs was summoned and trepanned the skull, after which the injured lad was removed to the home of his mother, on High street. Alderman McMasters was then called in and took the information of the boy, charging George with felonious assault and battery, and an officer was dispatched to arrest him. Young Cummins' injuries, although of a serious nature, are not considered dangerous. What makes the case more sad is that Eddie is the only support of a widowed mother.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In this Court, yesterday, *nol. pros.* were entered in the following cases on payment of costs by defendants: William Alexander and Thos. Downey, Archy Geddis and Wayne Richardson, indictments, assault and battery, William McCormick prosecutor. Wm. Alexander and Thomas Downey, Wayne Richardson and Archy Geddis, indictments, assault and battery, Patrick McCormick prosecutor. William McCormick charged with an assault and battery by William Downey, and Charles Sweeney charged with an assault and battery on Leonard Myers.

Earnest Notisch was tried on an indictment charging him with aggravated assault and battery on oath of Chris. Peters. The jury found a verdict of guilty of unlawful cutting, but recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court.

Robert Smith was tried on two charges of selling liquors to minors, and acquitted—the costs equally divided between him and the prosecutor, Charles Bunting. The parties reside in Union borough.

Wm. and John Pearce, for assault and battery on L. Black, and Jefferson Llewelyn, for assault and battery on John Pearce, were next placed on trial. The parties had a fight at Union borough, after the hearing before the magistrate in the Smith liquor case, above reported. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

Commonwealth vs.

James C. Parker,	Annie Hunsucker.
Adam Reddy,	Michael Haggele,
John G. Berry (2 cases),	J. W. Wright (2 cases)
Conrad Heim,	James Whitefield et al.,
Pat. Conway,	A. W. Washington,
Quill Fleming,	James Ward,
Florence McCartley,	Charles Schurr,
Christ Heil,	Mary Sipes,
Mrs. S. Renner,	James McNemarren,
James Giles,	John Mehen (2 cases),
Benjamin Edel,	John Jones,
Mrs. M. Betz,	Thomas Haley,
A. J. Hamilton,	Stephen Egan,
Anna Markham,	Thomas Farrell,
Nicholas Schwartz,	Pat. Burke,
John Williams,	Pat. Enwright.
Wm. McKain,	

A WATCHMAN named John Bannon, made an information, yesterday, before Alderman O'Donnell, accusing John Jones of attacking him while in the discharge of his duties. Defendant was arrested, waived a hearing, and gave bail for court.

FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORING

McArdle's New Stock—Fine Assortment of Imported Goods.

Mr. P. McArdle, the fashionable merchant tailor, whose establishment is located at No. 82 Smithfield street, corner of Diamond, has just received his fall stock of imported cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., in all the latest and attractive styles. This gentleman has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most experienced and skilful merchant tailors in our city. His goods are always selected by himself with the greatest care, and his stock will therefore be especially suited to the wants of his customers and the public generally. In fashionableness of cut and durability of texture and color, it is well known that the work of Mr. McArdle is unsurpassed. It is therefore with perfect confidence that his establishment is recommended. In addition to the very superior stock of fall cloths, &c., will be found a large and well selected stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods, all new and in fashionable style. His prices are always reasonable.

Alleghany Avenue

Lots for sale, in a good location and good large lots. Apply to C. H. Love, 121 Fourth avenue.

Twenty Acres

More or less of the handsomest land, now for sale in the Sewickley valley, with a fine spring of water sufficiently elevated to run the water into the upper part of a grand residence built on the level ground. The grounds are painted in fine fruit, over 200 Sickel pear trees, besides other pear, peach and apple trees. C. H. Love, 121 Fourth avenue.

Lincoln Avenue

Lots for sale. Apply to C. H. Love, No, 121 Fourth avenue.

Buy Your Fa'l Suit

at the Boston One Price Clothing House, No. 98 Smithfield street. Get the best goods and save money.

FINE VEHICLES.

Workman & Davis—Their Workmen and Their Work—The place to Buy Carriages.

We advise all who would buy a good carriage of other vehicle to obtain it at the carriage factory of Messrs. Workman & Davis. The work turned out by this firm, owing to the care with which the material used and the labor performed are selected is unsurpassed by any house in the country. Their painters are first-class artists, and by this care they have brought their work to the highest standard of perfection. The stock of wood is used only after a large growth, thoroughly seasoned and altogether free from defects. Their work combines beauty of design, finish with strength and durability of the vehicle. Factory at Nos. 42 and 44 Inclusive, Beaver street, Allegheny, directly at Nos 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

The Best Goods

for the least money, at the Boston One Price Clothing House, No. 98 Smithfield street.

Teutonia Insurance Company.

To all who have property to insure we can cheerfully recommend the Teutonia Insurance Company of the city of Allegheny as a thoroughly sound and entirely reliable institution. Policy holders in this company need have no fears but that their losses, should they be so unfortunate as to incur any, will be promptly and satisfactorily paid. The affairs of this company are in the hands of men of business capacity and integrity, as the long and success fully managed. The board of directors is composed of the most substantial citizens of German fellow citizens of Allegheny, and the President, John C. Flemer, Vice President Henry Anschutz, Treasurer A. Weise, and Secretary Henry F. Eggers, are widely and favorably known. Office in the German Savings Bank building, No. 206 Ohio street, Allegheny.

Four Lots,

Or rather a piece of ground 80 by 180, fronting on North avenue, on the park, in Allegheny city. Apply to C. H. Love, 121 Fourth avenue.

Some Things that are Evident.

It is evident that all who own property liable to destruction from fire should insure. It is also evident that in this matter hesitation, indecision and delay are dangerous. It is manifest that those who can now offer greater inducements of security to our citizens than companies located at a distance, concerning the management of whose affairs the policy holder is in total ignorance, can afford. It is apparent to all who are acquainted with the facts in our home companies, that no one is more reliable or adjusts its losses more promptly and satisfactorily than her they are insured by. Again the Ben. Franklin, No. 16 West Ohio street, Allegheny. We, therefore, advise all who have property insured in the above three risks with this company without unnecessary delay.

Mantels—Marble, Slate and Marbleized Marble Mantels.

A large assortment of all colors and patterns on hand and for sale low. Orders can be bought in the city. All kinds of Marble and Granite work done with dispatch and in the best manner. The subscriber is surprised that he can sell the Allegheny marble and other mantels at the prices he does, when he can get the same quality of marble in the city. He has a better stock and cheaper than any other house. Persons in want of such articles will please call and examine the stock at 319 and 321 Liberty street, one square below grain elevator.

Park Residence

For sale, on Fourth avenue, in a good locality. Apply to C. H. Love, 121 Fourth avenue.

Wm. Ladley, Merchant Tailor.

Nos. 9 and 11, Fifth avenue, is fully prepared to make to order at the shortest notice fashionable and stylish fall suits, of the very best imported and domestic fabrics. Ladley inspects with the greatest portion of his goods, and is thereby enabled to furnish garments made from these goods at reasonable rates. As a cutter Mr. L. has no superiors, and his motto is "no fit no pay." Give him a trial, and we have no doubt that in future you will have your clothing made by no other merchant tailor.

Prof. D. Mayer's Select Dancing Academy

The fourth season of this popular dancing school will open at Turner Hall, on Friday, October 4th, and Saturday, October 5th. Classes for ladies and gentlemen will re-open Friday evening with a grand soiree, and classes for misses and masters on Saturday afternoon, with a grand matinee, on which occasion the friends, former scholars and patrons are invited to be present. All the latest and most fashionable dances are taught by Prof. Mayer as they are danced throughout the United States, his course of instruction being thorough and complete. The latest new quadrille, "Les Garde Republicaine," will be taught in this city the coming season only by Prof. Mayer.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap, will never use any other.

One Price.

No advantage is ever taken of customers at the Boston One Price Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street, all goods being sold strictly on the one price system.

Dr. Hunter's Removal.

Dr. Hunter has removed to No. 256 Penn avenue, where he can be consulted upon all diseases of the throat, lungs, heart, blood and ears. The above branch of his professon he devotes his attention exclusively.

C. Coleman & Son,

Manufacturers of city, farm and plantation iron axle and tired wheels, thimble skein wagons, spring wagons, carts, wheel-barrows, steel tooth horse rakes, hubs, spokes and felloes. Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19 Market avenue, Allegheny, have lately increased the capacity of their works, whereby they are enabled to fill all orders more promptly and satisfactorily than heretofore. This firm may well be envied for the reputation they have established, and they now stand in the front ranks of wagon manufacturers in the country.

Style and Fashion

are combined in all the garments offered at the Boston One Price Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Headquarters for Campaign Goods.

At the store of the Pittsburgh Book and News Company No. 148 Wood street, those of conservatism, who propose decorating their houses on the occasion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, will find a complete assortment of Chinese lanterns, banners, etc. This Company are prepared to furnish to order silk, bunting and flags of any desired size, with or without names of candidates printed upon them. They have also a complete stock of campaign pins, medals, boys in uniform and every other description of badges. The Company also invite the attention of campaign clubs to their peculiar facilities for furnishing equipments, banners and badges. The Company is prepared to fill orders promptly, and guarantee to supply trade with anything in this line on more favorable terms than the one designated.

Residence

And grounds on Ridge street for sale; beautifully located. Terms reasonable. Apply to C. H. Love, 121 Fourth avenue.

The Homestead Bank.

If you understand all about the Homestead Bank, you will make it the depository of your savings, or invest them in its stock. If you do not understand all about it, call at the bank and get the desired information.

Best and Only Family Medicine—Sandford's Liver Invigorator.

A purely vegetable cathartic tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, sick headache, bilious attacks and all derangements of liver, stomach and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Clothing at Manufacturer's Prices

at the Boston One Price Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street.

Greeley and Grant Clubs

Supplied with campaign goods, capes, caps and torches, at R. H.